THE COMPLEAT Tradesman;

OR, THE EXACT DEALERS Daily Companion.

Instructing him throughly in all things absolutely *Necessary* to be known by all those who would *thrive* in the World; and in the whole *ART* and *MISTERY* Of TRADE and TRAFFICK; and will be of constant USE

For all
- MERCHANTS,
- WHOLE-SALE-MEN,
- SHOP-KEEPERS,
- RETAILERS,
- YOUNG TRADESMEN,
- COUNTREY-CHAPMEN,
- INDUSTRIOUS YEOMEN,
- TRADERS in Petty Villages;
- And all FARMERS,

AND

Others that go to Countrey FAIRS and MARKETS; and for all Men whatsoever, that be of any TRADE, or have any considerable Dealings in the WORLD.

Composed by *N. H.* Merchant in the City of *London*

The Second Edition with large Additions.

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TO THE MERCHANTS Wholesale-men, Shop-keepers, and Handycrafts-men of the CITY of LONDON, AND Elsewhere throughout the Kingdom OF ENGLAND.

Gentlemen, and much respected Friends,

I *Have endeavoured in this* Manual *to avoid* Prolixity, *and to omit no* Remarkables, *as far as my designed brevity would admit*; *intending rather a* Compendium *of the whole Art and Mystery of Trade and Traffick, than a Voluminous Treatise, which would have been too large for a Pocket Companion.*

What lay scattered in divers Volumes, are reduced (in a method wholly new) under their proper Heads, briefly, yet (I hope) not obscurely. I have intermixt many new things, which fell within my own observation

(or my Friends) respecting Trade and Commerce, some of which were never to my knowledg I am sure, never in this Method) Published. It is said, That

Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile Dulci:

If that be not done here, yet it is an Essay of that kind, being a mixture, wherein with great variety things highly and daily useful for all manner of Traders, are interwoven with delightful observations. And if there be any mistakes or imperfections, which all Men are liable to, upon any Information (which shall be thankfully resented) it may be capable of rectifying hereafter.

Gentlemen,

In Erecting such a troublesome and various Edifice, the Spectator, at first view, will hardly conceive how much pains was bestowed in digging the Foundation, in raising Scaffolds, in finding, conveighing, and fitting Materials, in contriving the Architecture, in removing the Rubbish, &c. Other Builders, consult only their own Brains, and the Dead; (that is, Books) whereunto access may be had at all Hours: But in this Work, the Living, and the choicest among them, where to be advised with; whereof some were far distant, others seldom at leisure; some unwilling to Communicate their Knowledge, others not at all affable.

However, If the Reader, reaping in few Minutes, the Fruits of many Hours Labour, shall receive any Content, I shall not only be satisfied for this, but encouraged for another like Enterprize.

N. H.

In.o THE *Roche* Compleat Tradesman, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of Industry, and Trade in General.

THE happiness and welfare of all People arises, by having or acquiring, through some Industry or other, such convenience of Lively-hood, as may not only keep them from Want and Poverty, but render them pleasant and sociable to one another; this holds both in private Persons and Families, and also in Bodies Politick: that they may be able to grow and flourish, at least bear up against the Malignity of Enemies, and adverse Fortune.

Now Money being the common receipt, and standard of all the World, as to commerce and community one with another, that Nation that hath most Money, or Goods Money-worth, must needs be most substantial and wealthy.

And Money is gotten either naturally, by digging it out of the Mines, or else by Trade and Manufactury, supplying those which have Money with such things as they want; and so fetching of it to us by Merchandise. They first way we want, the having of it in the Mine, and therefore must have recourse to

the second, of Trade, Manufacture, and things Money-worth.

Wherefore we ought to furnish our selves, within our selves, of as many needs of life as may be, by Manufactures, and all Husbandries whatsoever, that our Country will make or bear, and want as few as we can, so shall less Money serve our turn, and yet we have store of Money by making and producing those things that draw in Money continually.

But Money is chiefly gain'd by Trade and making store of Manufactures, which other Nations want; and improving of our Ground with variety of Husbandry Commodities, and to furnish them with such of our Productions; for we ought to supply our selves within our selves, that we need few Foreign things, and make as many Commodities at home as possible, that Foreigners want, and so export it to them.

For *England* is properly a Nation of Trade, and extreamly well situated for Commerce, and the Inhabitants Ingenious, and fit for it, if encouraged: also furnisht within it self with store of Materials, which are the grounds of Trade.

But being an Island, and independent from our Neighbours, the less War, and more Peace we have, the better; for Conquest of unprofitable Countries help us not, but hinder us; are chargeable, and waste our People: Our business is to keep at unity with our selves, and enjoy a free Trade; keeping only some Forts and Islands in profitable Places, whereby we become Masters of Trade.

Also such Laws might be made and contrived for the encouragement of Trade and Manufactures, that without cost or charge Industry would increase, many particular Arts rise of themselves, and Riches be produced of course. The chief things that promote

Trade,

Trade, and make it flouriſh, are, that it be free, Naturalization, Populacy, Comprehenſion, freedom from Arreſts, certainty of Property, and freedom from Arbitrary power, ſmall Cuſtoms; all conveniency and advantages for Trading People; Loans of Intereſt, pulick places of Charity for all wanting and diſtreſſed People, and alſo Imployments ready for all perſons that want it: The more ſtrict alſo Laws are againſt grand Vices, the more Serioufneſs, Learning, and Trade will flouriſh.

It would be for the advantage of Trade, that whatever Apprentice had ſerved his time in one Corporation, ſhould be free of any.

CHAP. II.

Directions for the well managing a Trade.

THE firſt is, Depute not another to do that buſineſs which thou thy ſelf canſt effect; for he that hath a Mouth of his own, muſt not ſay to another blow: nor is it probable that another ſhould concern himſelf in thy affairs as thy ſelf, who feeling where the Shoe wrings thee, art not only more active by the preſent ſmart, but more ſenſible to which part to apply a Remedy. And if thoſe whom thou employeſt be negligent, thy buſineſs is undone; if diligent, thy buſineſs in a ſhort time becomes theirs; and like the Mayors of the Palace in *France*, and the Sultans in *Egypt*, they ſet up for themſelves, and thruſt out their Maſters, while they mind their eaſe

and give up their Affairs to be managed by others. And to give you a clear sight how much this matter doth concern you: I'll tell you a true Story, and leave you to think on't. There was a Gentleman in *Surrey* that had Land worth two hundred Pounds *per annum*; which he kept in his own hands; but running out every year, he was necessitated to sell half of it to pay his Debts, and Lett the rest to a Farmer for One and Twenty Years. Before that Term was expired, the Farmer one Day bringing his Rent, ask'd him if he would sell his Land? Why, saith he, would you buy it? if it please you, saith the Farmer. How? saith he, that's strange! Tell me how this comes to pass, That I could not live upon twice as much, though 'twere my own; and you upon the one half thereof, though you have paid Rent for't, are able to buy it? O Sir, saith the Farmer, but two words made the difference; you said *Go*, and I say *Come*. What's the meaning of that? saith the Gentleman. Replies the Farmer; *You lay in Bed, or took your pleasure, and sent others about your Business: And I rose betimes and saw my Business done myself.*

And therefore to this we may well add the consideration of that old English Proverb;

He that will Thrive,
Must rise by Five.

And that other to the same purpose:

He that lies long in Bed, his Estate feels it.

For doubtless, those young Men who must build up their own Fortunes, had need be early at it. It be-

being not only true, *Aurora Muſis Amica*, but as true that for all Buſineſs, and in all Countries the Sun riſeth in the Morning, Occaſion then combining her Head, and putting the Lock of ſucceſsful Opportunity into your hand. And therefore *Solomon* is ſo poſitive, that the *Sluggard ſhall be clothed with Rags*. And a more unthrifty Generation the World ſurely ſcarce ever knew, than thoſe our Days afford, who ſit up to play till Midnight, and lye in Bed till Noon the next Day; who give ſo large an evidence what conſequences follow thence; being as bare of Money for the moſt part, as the *Lybian* Deſarts of Water-ſprings, or he that is broke of Friends.

In the next place, be not adviſed to engage in too many Buſineſſes, leſt ſome Irons burn; nor in too great Affairs, leſt thy loſs prove irreparable: Remembring that in a great River Fiſh is to be found; but then take heed you be not drown'd: For great Undertakers are like Forelorn Hopes; *Aut Cæſar, aut Nullus*: and in deſperate Caſts, 'tis very great odds if they throw not *Ams Ace*. And on the other hand, many Buſineſſes are like the King of *Spains* Dominions, that lye ſo far aſunder, the charge of keeping them eats out the profit. So that there are very few who thus engage themſelves, but have by experience found, *That Man diſquieteth himſelf in vain*. I once my ſelf, to my no ſmall loſs, had concerns with a perſon involv'd in much buſineſs, of whom it may ſeem that Speech was not meant, *In the ſweat of thy brows thou ſhalt eat bread*; for he ſweat till he was ready to ſtarve, working himſelf by a World of Buſineſs out of many Thouſands, till at laſt he was neceſſitated to take harbour in a Priſon.

But certainly, as 'tis an happineſs to have our buſineſs within our reach, ſo is it no leſs to be our ſelves

without the reach of business, I mean to be so much in our own power, as not to be perplext with our concerns, but do our duty in that way wherein God's providence hath placed us with all our might, and leave the whole success to him that doth dispose all things as he will, and frequently effects things happy for us, by those very means which did molest and grieve us. Thus is the prison made a step to raise up *Joseph* to be Lord of *Egypt*; and so *Rome*'s burning by the *Gauls*, was but the demolishing of Shepherds Cottages, that they might be chang'd into much more stately and magnificent Structures. So that in truth, we know not what we should be pleased at most, or troubled, what to refuse or what desire: When our Wishes many times do prove our Ruine; and as the *Satyrist* observed.

Evertere domos totas optantibus ipsis, Dii faciles.

For our Prosperity not seldom doth undo us; and 'tis the peculiar praise of *Vespatian*, that he only, of all the Princes that went before him, was the better for reigning. And I think we can hardly parallel him with any that came after him, unless it be our *Henry* the Fifth. 'Tis therefore excellent, and much more conducing to our Peace, to entertain Occurrents with indifference, as in uncertainty to give our judgment of them, whether they're good or hurtful to us: (And like the *Hollanders*, who though the greatest Traders in the World, and most industrious, yet *Starda* saith of them, and he an Enemy, That whatsoever Gain or Loss befalls them, they pass it by with such a little sence of joy or grief, *Ut alienis interesse non sua curare credas*, You'ld think they were but

but only Lookers on of others busines, and not concerned in it as their own.

Let me offer this also to your practice, that you be cunning and honest; which agrees with our Saviours Directions, *Be ye wise as Serpents, and innocent as Doves*; for that cunning which hath no respect to Right, is like dealing in Fire-works, or working in a Mine, whereby the Enemy is not always endamaged, but the Wise are often taken in their own Craftiness. If Men be disposed like that *Roxelana*, to be wittily wicked, the Devil that old Serpent and Deceiver, will furnish them with Arts; but he commonly deals with them as he doth with Witches, with whom he always plays a slippery trick, in the Conclusion; and they whose whole Life was but a Cheat, are cheated themselves most miserable at the last. For in the observation which I have made, I never knew any of these Craft-masters that in the winding up of their Affairs came out as they went in; but like the subtil Chymists, with their Policies and Tricks, when they look for Gold, are blown up in Dust, or like the Politick Count *S. Paul*, in the time of *Lewis* the Eleventh, who spun so fine a Thread of subtil Contrivances between that King and *Charles* the Warlike Duke of *Burgundy*, that while he was trusted neither by the one nor the other; the end of his Cunning was his own Confusion. When on the other hand, *Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is Peace.* GOD giving his Blessing to the Honestly-wise, and prospering those Designs; which like the quiet Herd, lye in the Pail of Integrity, when that Rambling Deer, whom no Fence of Equity holds, is in continual fear, and proves a lean poor Rascal.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Directions to young Shopkeepers, *and other* Tradesmen, *about their setting up in the World when they come out of their Apprentiships.*

MY First Advice to you, as to this is, That you look upon this Business, as that which deserves much Avice. There being not a few, who by their haste and precipitation in this affair, have ruined their fortunes: and while they have been weary of being Servants, have made themselves in a short time perpetual Slaves to indulgence and want. For if having once set up, you then miscarry, it proves like blasting of a young Sprout, which if if not thereby utterly killed, yet becomes so checkt and dejected, that it never attains a fresh and flourishing condition after. It concerns you therefore to look before you leap, and not to be induced by the Name of a Master, and a Shop, to skip into that in haste, from whence you will be shortly turned out with shame.

It hath been observed, that they seldom prove well; who set up young; that Age being for the most part precipitate, and forwarder to do, than to consider, and also apt to pre-occupy the success of things, by a too promising hope: and like young Setters, to set an Haunt instead of a Covie; whereby they are many times grosly abused, and err at such a rate, as admits of (only if any; yet) a difficult recovery. Whereas those that like bobbed Par-

Partridges have been ruſt in the Net of deception; by what they have obſerved at others charge, are much more wary and cautious of being again trapanned. Beſides, Age doth give a natural alloy, like a *Bartholomew-dew*, cooling the immoderate heat and raſhneſs of younger years.

It is therefore taken notice of, that young Men do then proſper beſt, when they have either ſerved as Journey-men unto ſome wary Stagers; or have the happineſs to be taken in as Partners unto ſuch, whereby, as Bears by their grown Cubs, they are taught to catch the Prey with the greateſt cleverneſs and certainty, and with the leaſt hazard.

'Tis not amiſs here alſo to admoniſh you, that great Rents have very often broke the back of young beginners; who before they could get acquaintance, and gain cuſtom to defray the charge of ſo great expence, are drain'd dry, to the very vital Blood, and experienc'd, like a Candle for want of Fat, to feed the the Fire on't: Conſider therefore, that *Omne principium eſt debile*; and the ſtrongeſt Man was at firſt but *Punctum tacens*, ſuch a ſmall matter as could hardly be diſcerned; and 'tis wiſdom to diſpoſe all thy projects in a proportion to that infirmity: For he that arms himſelf beyond his own dimenſions, is incumbred with his own Furniture, and commonly falls the more ridiculous ſubject of others ſcorn and triumph. Be therefore adviſed to begin warily, having as the firſt, ſo the laſt game to play; and as one jeſted, it being all one, and one all; it concerns you ſo to diſpoſe it, as may admit of the leaſt hazard.

Nor is it leſs good counſel to begin low, according to the advice of the Country-man, to eat your brown Bread firſt: If there were no other reaſon, at leaſt, becauſe 'tis ſhameful to come lower. And experi-

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ence tells us, that the Bullock which hath been fed with Hay, will almost starve before it will be kept withstraw: for though there be nothing more easie than to come down, so there's nothing more difficult than to bring our minds to it.

But further, as those structures which are raised highest, have always their foundations laid lowest; so you can hardly instance in any great estate, whose beginning was not with such a providence, as consulted for mean things. And this doubtless may be rendred as the principal cause, so that very few of those prove successful, who have been furnish'd out into the World plentifully by their friends: for building thereupon with too much confidence, they set out at such a rate, as before they have run far, breaks their Wind; whereas they who come forth under-hatcht, conscious of their own infirmity, ride with a strait hand, and if they were wise, put not into a gallop, till their Wind be well rack'd: and by that means prove of good Spur-mettle to the last.

And therefore do not settle thy self in a great House, for it is much better the House would be too little for a day, than too big for a year; there being not only the inconvenience of much Repair (for a great body must be plentifully maintained) but there is a kind of inclination which it begets of costliness and expence, when the mind runs upon the knack of Uniformity, and the Spanish Fashion is thought ugly, with the huge Doublet and scanty Breeches. Besides, a great House must have great Furniture; and the Costliness of Housholdstuff is as great a Vanity as can lightly come under your Consideration; for Money laid out in this respect, is not only buried without profit, but is diminish'd daily; for Housholdstuff is dear to buy, and cheap to sell; and herein, if in any

any thing, you may quickly bring a Noble to Ninepence. And there is another inconvenience in't; for this expence doth usually befall the young Beginners, when the Wives portion is newly received, and the Bride that so lately was, must be humour'd in Houshold-stuff corresponding to the Wedding-Clothes; though then Money in the Purse be as necessary as Blood in the Veins: and to be lavish of that in the furnishing of an House, where it lies dead and turns to no profit, is like the humour of Tavern-keepers, who hang out a brave Sign on the out-side that cost many pounds, and have Wine within would poyson an Horse; whereas were that Money laid out on choice Liquor, the good Wine would need no Bush.

CHAP. IV.

The Rules to be observed by all Tradesmen, *in the fair and honest Buying and Selling of Commodities.*

EVery man knoweth, that in the buying and selling of Commodities, there is an estimation and price demanded and agreed upon between both Parties according to a certain equality in the value of things, permuted by a true reason grounded upon the commodious use of things: So that Equality is nothing else but a mutual voluntary estimation of things made in good order and truth, wherein Inequality is not admitted or known. And the seller is to sell his Wares according to the common estimation and course, at such

such time as he shall think convenient, unless it be for Victuals or Munition, wherein necessity compelleth him to sell for the general good, by the interposition of the Magistrates, by whose authority he can observe no time, but must sell, taking a reasonable gain for the same: for the estimation is also the greater upon such occasions and accidents, when the selling of a thing is not according to the goodliness of the nature of the thing, but rather according to the usefulness of it to Mankind: and therein the condition of the thing is to be considered, which may decay and be subject to corruption in quantity, quality, and substance, or which is not subject thereunto.

True it is, That there can be no rule prescribed or taught how to buy and sell, which is lawful and unlawful, or just and unjust, by any wise man whatsoever; because the Children of this Age are wiser than the Children of Light in their Generation and Calling. Which is the cause that some Divines having written hereof, do proceed with great moderation, observing that the transferring of things from one owner to another, is effected five manner of ways by private persons.

1. First by Donation, which is altogether of free gift, according to the saying recorded, *Luke* 16. *Mutuum date, nihil inde sperantes.*

2. By Permutation, *Do ut des*, I give because you should give; as the Proverb is,

Si mihi des, tibi do, si nil des, nil tibi reddo;
Hoc verbum do, das, nutrit amicitias,

3. By Emption, or buying of things.

4. By Vendition, or selling of things.

5. By actual mutation, or mutual giving or lending of monies.

And

And in buying and selling of things there are required eleven necessary conditions: First, a consent in the selling: Secondly a power to sell, the like in the buyer: Thirdly and Fourthly, consent and power: Fifthly and Sixthly, some conditions on either side, agreeing in the transferring of the thing.: Seventhly, that the same be honest: Eighthly, also lawful: Ninthly and Tenthly, to be without unreasonable conditions, to buy and sell the same again: Eleventhly, that it be an absolute irrevocable bargain. And herein is the Law of Nature to be regarded and observed, *Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris*, or do as you would be done to. Yet if I have occasion to buy that which another is about to buy, it is lawful and just for me to buy the same.

But to avoid suspition in selling justly or unjustly, three things are required. First, the Buyer to be expert in the Commodities he buyeth. Secondly, that he be not too needy, or constrained to buy. And Thirdly, that perswasive reasons be omitted, which cause the party to buy dearer.

The Civilians (affirming that probality to prove the estimation of a thing is sufficient, whether it be more or less worth) do admit that a man may sell dearer unto an expert man, that unto a simple man; and to sell dearer than the thing is worth by common estimation, is adjudged by them to be always unjust: as also to use reasons and inducements to sell Wares the dearer; neither is the seller to demand or expect any thing above the price agreed upon, and in treating hereof they make large discourses, which I do omit to handle, for the reasons aforesaid.

Buying and selling say they, is done two manner of ways. First, that the thing be so bought, that all power of pretence be avoided, which is giving a thing at

at a certain price for a thing: Secondly, that the thing sold be as a gift for that price, which in substance may be said to be a plain absolute and lawful bargain, sold as we say, in open Market or Shop, insomuch that there be not a Curtain to hide the Commodity so bought and sold: Howbeit, in all Fairs and Markets in the parts beyond the Seas, a Tradesman's Shop and a Merchants Warehouse is taken to be publick and open at the appointed times.

They have also determined, that a seller may not demand a greater price for the forbearance of his payment of satisfaction of the thing, but he may well diminish the price, if the buyer do satisfie him the sooner, and before the time of payment, by way of anticipation, which nevertheless resteth in his own power to accept thereof, or to expect the time. But this is commonly done, not by abating of the price of the Commodity, because Money hath made a certainty of the total sum of the said Commodity, but by allowance or deduction of the Interest of the said Money, for the time to come and unexpired, according as they make their agreement of the price of Interest.

To conclude, the premises touching, buying and selling, we find, that no man in selling any Wares is bound to declare, whether any quantity of the like Wares are to be had or expected, when he selleth.

CHAP. V.

The Compleat House-keeper, *or Directions to all* Tradesmen, *for the well and cheap ordering their Domestick Affairs; that they may the better thrive in their Callings.*

AND the first shall be to avoid those hangers on, that are the Flies which attend the Flesh of others Tables, and requite you with their Maggots; such

such as your Chare-women, and men at a call, who make it their work to rob you under a finer notion than that of plain stealing; or at best, like those Beggars who give you an half-farthing Wand, that they may receive your two pence. Such as these shall your Servants have to serve their turn with a wet finger; and pay them largely, not with their own Money, but your Meat: which if you connive at, they praise you highly, and you are their very good Master: and when they have undone you, shall do you this kindness, to say 'tis pity, For *you were no Bodies Foe but your own.*

Yet think not much to be free in the relief of those you know to be poor, and labour with industry to get their own Livings: For Alms to the idle, is like Grease to a Cart-Wheel, which makes it go round the easier, but still upon the same Axle; whereas supply to those who are wanting, yet laborious, or impotently necessitous, is a debt due to their want; yet of that nature, that while we pay what is their due, God accepts it as a Loan, and hath put himself under an Obligation to make Repayment. And truly I have observed, that while I have known many undo themselves with riotous House-keeping, entertaining needless Guests and Idle Bellies; I could never yet meet with any, who could say, he was the poorer, nay not the richer, for such Acts of Charity as were done to the Needy: But that such distributions, like the Loaves of our Saviour among the four thousand, leave behind them more baskets of Fragments, for the Heirs to give away, than the principal was in quantity, which the Father so expended.

Yet let me tell you, 'tis no wisdom to make your Servants your Almoners; and allow them the liberty of disposing your Charity; for one hand to give is enough

nough in a Purse. And that Charity is the best which hath the Spirit of discerning; and like that Boy gives Hony to the Bees, but hath a Whip to drive away the Drones.

Be here advised too, not to be given to the humour of costly entertainments. For I have often seen that men of that fancy have inverted the Kallender, and have found their Fasts after their Festivals; who, when they have spent all, have been as welcome to their Guests, as a former Wives old Clothes to a new married Bride. Besides, the Obligation which you lay by your Cost on those which are entertained, is for the most part as far below it, as the Church of St. *Faith*'s is beneath *Paul*'s Steeple. For the most at such encounters are more concern'd to censure your expence, then acknowledge your kindness; and generally jeer at some things you might fail in, rather than fairly accept what you courteously intended.

But the entertainment of great Persons is a greater vanity: For such think they oblige you, in doing you the honour to eat up your Cheer; which to them which fare sumptuously every day, is scarce look't upon as extraordinary; so that instead of accepting your civility, they resent it as an affront that it was no richer; and what shall be indeed profusion in you, will be lookt upon but as the Wrens pissing in the Sea to them.

But what I have here said of entertainment, I intend not of such as are accidentally Guests, Persons that come to visit in kindness: For unto such as these entertainment is due, and ought to be free, and proportioned to the quality of the Persons concerned, with that heartiness and plenty, as may abundantly speak for you, that they are welcome: And in very decd

deed, such intercourses as these, are necessary to preserve a mutual Friendship, and keep alive the remembrance, of that Kindred and Relation, which otherwise, like unremoved Legs, would grow into the Earth which at first begat them.

But what House soever you keep when Friends are with you, let your ordinary and private fare be never costly; but such, as though the best in its kind, yet plain and wholsome; to fortifie Nature, and nourish, not to tickle the Palate: For the Bit that one eats makes no Friend: For to please the dainty Tooth, is an expensive humour, and doubles that charge which House-keeping bringeth; while the sauce is more than the Meat; and 'tis as dear to Cook a Dish, as to provide it. And verily the vanity of some deserves our wonder, who are of that *Heliogabalian* Stomach, to which nothing doth relish which is not dear, and fancy Fish most when fartheft from shore; then onely loving Pease, when they are scarce to be had; and Cherries when they are ty'd on Sticks.

In buying provisions be your own Caterer, wherein at least you may have this convenience, that you may please your self. Beside, however faithful your Servant may be, so that he lets down no gnats without a strain, you cannot expect that he should part with your Coyn, with that care and difficulty as you would your self, whose dayly feeling how much provision doth pinch, makes wary, and hard to be drawn to expence.

But be chiefly advis'd not to run on the Score; for you may be assured, that with great advantage you may take up Money at Use to pay ready down: For there's none of them all, but reckons how they forbear, and will be sure to be allow'd, not only because they must stay for their Money, but trust; there being nothing

thing so certain in the World, as that which is present. You will also find that a true Proverb, *That the best, is best cheap*: For besides that in flesh, there is much the less quantity of Bones for the weight, where they are covered almost twice of the thickness: in all other things you'll find much the less waste, because that which is the good goes down without Scraps, while parings and refuse go a great way in what is not: Servants making no scruple to cast that to the Dogs, which they are soon apt to think is not good enough for themselves.

Be you also assur'd, that the best of Servants must be over-lookt: for it is rare to find those, who will not make waste: And as it is fit they should have to the full, their Meat being a great part of the wages of their work; So are there few, but do labour under fulness of Bread; and none that consider of what they would be glad, when they come to keep a poor house of their own.

In your buying Provisions, you'll find it the best to go to their Fountains; for the farther from thence, so much the dearer. There being no second hand, but so licks his own fingers, as what while he hath his gains, the Commodity is inhanc'd; and that which is his livelihood, must be what you give more than he paid.

'Tis also best to buy by the great: All Chapmen complying much sooner for much than for a little; their gains by so much the more considerable, and their put off the greater. But then must your Expenditor be wary, and so give out the store which you have provided, as remembring the place to spare, is never at the bottom; besides, the much more easiness to lurch the greater quantities, where a little taken is not discern'd: for which cause, it is not safe to

to trust a Servant at an whole heap; there being very few of that Integrity, as then to keep their hands from picking, when none can witness that they did prevaricate; or if they be such, it is not safe to tempt with opportunity.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Trade of LONDON.

TO go about to demonstrate the great necessity and benefit of Trade in General, in a Commonwealth or City, were but (*In re non dubia, uti oratione non necessaria*) in a matter which is undoubted to use a needless Harangue; it being certain, that Wealth and Riches (which are acquired by Traffick and Industry) are *Subsidia Belli, & Ornamenta Pacis*, the Supports of War, and Ornaments of Peace; by which the wants of one place are supplyed by the plenty of another, and the indigence of the Poor, relieved by employments from the Rich; there being such a general dependance of one Calling upon another, from the highest to the lowest, that they cannot well subsist without the mutual aid of each other; in which is manifest the infinite Wisdom of the Sovereign Disposer of all things, who has order'd Humane Affairs to so due and regular a subordination to each other, and so necessary a Concatenation among themselves, that by a perfect Symmetry, or Simphony of Parts, they conclude in a perfect Harmony, of general good to Mankind; which Superlative Blessing should be improved to mutual Advantage, and the Glory of the Supream Author of it.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Corporations *of* London.

THE other Traders in *London* are divided into Companies or Corporations; who are as so many *Bodies Politick*. Of these there are Twelve called the chief Companies, and he that is chosen Lord *Mayor*, must be free of one of these Companies, which are,

1. *Mercers*, 2. *Grocers*, 3. *Drapers*, 4. *Fishmongers*, 5. *Goldsmiths*, 6. *Skinners*, 7. *Merchant-Taylors*, 8. *Haberdashers*, 9. *Salters*, 10. *Ironmongers*, 11. *Vintners*, 12. *Clothworkers*.

And if it happen that the Lord *Mayor* Elect, is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve. All these Companies have Assembly-places, called *Halls*, which are so many *Basilikes*, or stately and sumptuous *Palaces*, worthy to be view'd by all Strangers. It hath been the Custom of our Kings, to Honour some of these Companies by taking their Freedom thereof; and the present King was pleased to be made Free of the Company of *Grocers*, and the present *Prince* of *Orange* was not long ago made Free of the Company of *Drapers*.

Each *Company* or *Mystery* hath a *Master* annually chosen from among themselves, and other subordinate Governers, called *Wardens* or *Assistants*. These do exactly correspond with the general Government of the City, by a Lord *Mayor*, *Aldermen*, and *Common-Council*, who are selected out of these several *Companies*: so excellent a *harmony* there is in this *Government*.

These

These *Corporations*, or *Bodies-Politick*, have all their stately spacious *Halls* (as was said) with *Clerks* and other *Ministerial* Officers, to attend them when they meet to consult about the Regulation of their respective Societies, and for promoting publick Good, and advancement of Trade and Wealth; as also when they meet at their sumptuous and splendid *Feasts*. And in this *London* surpasseth all other Cities.

CHAP. VIII.

The Oath of a Freeman *of* London.

"YE shall Swear, That ye shall be good and "true to our Sovereign Lord King *Charles* "the Second, and to the Heirs of our said So-"vereign Lord the King. Obeysant and Obedi-"ent ye shall be to the *Mayor* and Ministers of "this City, the Franchises and Customs thereof, "ye shall maintain, and this City keep harmless "in that which in you is. Ye shall be contri-"butary to all manner of Charges within this "City, as Summons, Watches, Contributions, Tax-"es, Tallages, Lot and Scot, and to all Charges, "bearing your part as a Freeman ought to do. "Ye shall colour no Foreigners Goods, under, "or in your Name, whereby the King, or this Ci-"ty might or may lose their Customs or Advan-"tages. Ye shall know no Foreigner to buy or "sell any Merchandize with any Foreigner with-"in this City or Franchise thereof, but ye shall "warn the Chamberlain thereof, or some Minister

"of the Chamber. Ye shall implead or sue no "Freeman out of this City, whilst ye may have "Right and Law within the same City. Ye shall "take none Apprentice, but if he be Free-born, "(that is to say) no Bondmans Son, nor the Son "of any Alien, and for no less term than for se- "ven years, without fraud or deceit: and with- "in the first Year ye shall cause him to be In- "rolled, or else pay such Fine as shall be rea- "sonably imposed upon you for omitting the "same, and after his terms end, within conveni- "ent time (being required) ye shall make him "Free of this City, if he have well and truly ser- "ved you. Ye shall also keep the Kings Peace "in your own Person. Ye shall know no Ga- "therings, Conventicles, or Conspiracies made a- "gainst the Kings Peace, but ye shall warn the "the Mayor thereof, or lett it to your Power. All "these Points and Articles ye shall well and "truly keep, according to the Laws and Cu- "stoms of this City to your power: So God you "help, *&c.*

CHAP. IX.

The Particular Advantages of London, *with Respect to* Trade.

SOme of the Advantages of this great City, is by the goodly River of *Thames*, which, opening Eastward towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for Traffick, than any other River in *England*; and it may be said without vanity, that no

no River in the World can shew a braver sight of Ships than are commonly to be seen (like a floating Forrest) from *Black-Wall* to *London-Bridge*; which in continual Voyages import all sorts of Goods, either for need or ornament, and Export our Superfluities, to the extraordinary Advantage of all sorts of People, high or low.

Another Advantage that *London* hath, is, its being situate so far within the Land, that it is plentifully supplied with all necessary provision from the Country, at easie and indifferent Rates, and the Manufactures of the respective Counties, which the City dispersés to Markets beyond Seas, in recompence, the Country is supplied by the City with all sorts of necessary Merchandizes, wanting there, to Insomuch that *London* is a large Magazine of Men, Money, Ships, Horse, Ammunition, of all sorts of Commodities necessary or expedient for the use or pleasure of Mankind. It is the mighty *Rendezvouz* of *Nobility*, *Gentry*, *Courtiers*, *Diviners*, *Lawyers*, *Physitians*, *Merchants*, *Seamen*, and all kind of excellent *Artificers* of the most refined Wits, and most excellent Beauties. For it is observed, that in most Families of *England* if there be any one Daughter that excels the rest in Beauty or Wit, or perhaps Courage or Industry, or any other rare Quality, *London* is their *Pole-Star*, and they are never at rest till they point directly thither; which vast confluence (besides being the Kings Chief and Imperial Seat, where Parliaments and the Principal Courts of Justice are held, where the Inns of Court or the Municipal Laws are Scated, with the great Houses of the Nobility and Ministers of State) must indeed bring a vast Advantage and Increase to Trade, besides the most Exquisite Ornament and Gallantry that any place in the World can shew.

CHAP. X.

Of the Foreign Trade *of* London.

AS to the Trade of *London* into Foreign Parts, we have almost prevented our self by what is delivered before; we shall therefore only add, that *England* abounding with many rich and useful Native Commodities, as *Woolen-Cloths* of all sorts, Broad and Narrow, called by several Names in several Shires; also, *Perpetuanoes, Bays, Says, Serges, Cottons, Kersies, Buffins, Mocadoes, Grograms, Sattins, Tabbies, Callimancoes, Camlets, Velvets, Plushes, Worsteds, Fustians, Durances, Tukes, Crapes, Flannels*, and infinite others —— *Furs* and *Skins*, as *Connev-skins, Squirrel-skins, Fitches, Calve-skins, Hides*, &c.

Mines, as *Tin, Lead, Allom, Copper, Iron* of all sorts; *Sea-Cole, Salt*, &c.

All manner of *Grain*, as *Oats, Peaſe, Barley, Rye*, and *Wheat* in great plenty, &c. Also *Linnen-Cloth, Flax, Hemp*, &c. All *Iron-Wares, Tallow, Leather, Glasses* of all sorts, and *Glass, Venice-Gold* and *Silver, Train-Oyl, Salmons, Pilchards, Herrings, Hake, Conger, Haberdine, Cod, Ling, Hops, Wood, Butter, Cheese, Beer, Syder, Saltpetre, Gun-powder, Honey, Wax, Alabaster*, and other *Stones, Wools, Woolfels, Yarn, Fullers-Earth, Saffron, Liquorice*, &c. And many other good and rich Commodities, too tedious to be enumerated: The Merchants of *London* do yearly Export great quantities of such of these Goods, as are not prohibited, to Foreign Markets, and make good Returns, and bring to supply the Kingdom a great deal of Treasure and rich Commodities from all parts

parts of the World, to the enriching of themselves unspeakable benefit of the Nation, and Credit of the English in genetal, who are generally as fair Dealers as any in the World, and of as active and undertaking Souls; and the principal Seat or *Emporium* of this great Trade, is the great and famous City of *London.*

CHAP. XI.

Of the Trade of London *into the* Countrey.

OF this we need say but little, it being so universally known to the whole Land; the *Londoners* using to supply all the Trading places of the Kingdom; especially on great *Fairs*, to which they resort in great numbers, and afford their Goods at the best hand, to their own and their Countreys great benefit: and in requital, the adjacent Counties supply the City with all manner of Necessaries for *Food*, *Hay*, *Fuel*, &c. insomuch that Strangers have admired at the prodigious plenty of all sorts that are to be seen in the great and well-furnished Markets of *Leaden-Hall*, *Stocks*, *Milk-street*, *New-Gate*, *Clare*, *South-Hampton*, *St. Albans*, *Westminster*, *Hungerford*, and *Brooks*, with several others: so that here is a perpetual *Mart*, where any sort of Goods may be purchased at a convenient and reasonable Rate. Nor is there any place in the Kingdom where poor people (or such as would be very frugal) may live cheaper, or the splendid Liver gallanter, &c.

CHAP. XII.

Of all Trades being in Companies.

If all those of a Trade were of one and the same Company, and had power to make some By-laws for the good of their Trade, it would extreamly conduce, not only to the promotion of the same, but to the keeping of it in a right and good order, preserving (at least) a *temperamentum ad justitiam*, if not *ad pondus*, in our Trades and Negotiations.

And doubtless *ab Origine* it was so in *London*, as appears by the several denominations of their several Companies; the defect whereof, I judge, is the reason that the Trade of that City is declining, and grown so consumptive, and (unless suitable and timely means be used in order to its recovery) will certainly and suddenly expire: For if none were of a Company, but those only that were of the same Trade, they would be frequently whetting one another to do something that might be for the advancement thereof; and every one would refrain the doing of any thing that might give a wound to the same for fear of being reprehended by the Company.

But now if any person's Trade do differ from the Trade of his Company of which he is free, he doth then mind but little the Trade of that Company, because he hath a small benefit by it; but if his Trade be the same with the Company of which he is free, then he is very often mindful of what may be necessary to promote the same, because he doth expect a benefit by it.

Now (I conceive) this might easily be reduced to what it was at first; for it would be no prejudice to any of the Companies, for every one to have the liberty to come into that Company that his Trade is

of

of, and to be in the ſame ſtate and degree therein, as he was in, in that Company that he came out of, without paying any thing more for it; becauſe as they ſhall hereby loſe ſome of their Members out of every Company, ſo will there be received ſome more into them.

Obj. Now there are two Companies in *London*, *viz.* the Girdlers and Fletchers, that the Trades thereof are quite loſt and gone, there being none of either of them; and if this device ſhould take place, the Rents belonging to thoſe two Halls will be loſt, becauſe there will be no body to look after them.

Sol. That the Linnen-Drapers have no Hall, and is no Company, which now is the moſt flouriſhing Trade of the City, therefore it would be very convenient to joyn theſe two Halls together, and to make them belong to the Linnen-Drapers Company.

And then, to the end that this Order might continue, it would be neceſſary, that no perſon be ſuffered to ſet up the Trade of any particular Company, unleſs he be firſt made free of the ſame.

Obj. But if this be ſo, then the Priviledge of the City will be loſt; which is, that he that is free of any Trade, may ſet up any other whatſoever, that he can beſt live upon.

Sol. My meaning is, that he that hath been Apprentice to a working Trade, ſhould not have the priviledge of ſetting up the Shop-keeping Trade: yet I deny not but that it might be convenient enough for any Shop-keeper (that is only of buying and ſelling) to have that priviledge to leave his own Trade, and to take up another Shop-keeping Trade, that he may live better upon; but then it would be neceſſary that he ſhould be enjoyned to leave his own Trade altogether, and to quit his Freedom of

his Company, and that within a certain time that may be thought convenient; and that he be also further enjoyned to take his Freedom of that Company as the Trade is of that he intends to set up, and that within such a convenient time.

And as this being in Companies is necessary for Shop-keepers, and all other Trades; even so it is for Merchants too, and all they that do traffick to any particular Countrey; which would exceedingly encourage all Foreign Trade: for there would be then such an Order in the Trade of every particular Country, that men would gain thereby; whereas now it doth too often happen that they do lose.

I know there are very wise men that are very much against Merchants being in Companies, but I cannot find that any Merchandizing Trade is managed so well as those that are managed by Companies: and this appeareth by the *Dutch*, who do trade altogether in Companies; and who is it that hath such success in Trade as they have? Likewise our *Hamborough* Trade was never carried on better than when they were in a Company, and it was then better for Clothiers too than ever it hath been since; and I cannot but believe, that if the Fishing-trade, that is so advantageous to the *Dutch*, were committed to a Company, it would in a short time turn to a very good acount.

But I suppose that the reason that many are against Merchants being in Companies, is, because hereby many men would be barred from adventuring to any Country unless they were free of that same particular Company. Now to help this, it would be necessary that any one should have the liberty to be of any Company of Merchants that he hath a mind unto, always provided, that every such person do engage

gage to ſubmit to the Laws and Orders of the ſaid Company; and if it be ſo, it can be no prejudice to any man, for he that hath an Eſtate enough, may be free of many Companies, and ſo may adventure into many Countries.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Tradeſmen breaking, and paying ſo little in the Pound of their true Debts.

THere are four things that occaſion mens breaking.

1. Some ſudden Contingencies as the Merchant may meet with; Great and ſudden loſſes at Sea: Or the Shop-keeper may be utterly undone by ſudden Fire, or the like. In theſe caſes there ought to be Mercy ſhewed to ſuch poor men: and it is much to be lamented, there is not a way thought on to raiſe Moneys to ſet them up again.

2. The want of Succeſs. Many a man doth take a great deal of Care and Pains in his Trade, and yet all will not do, ſtill he goes backward in the World; yet this is not common and uſual, for God hath promiſed to bleſs the Hands of the diligent; yet ſometimes it may ſo fall out. However, this man ought to be honeſt, and to make a Diſcovery of his Condition in time, leſt that he ſhould ſpend upon other mens Money: and he that is a careful, honeſt, and induſtrious man, muſt needs know when he is ſinking in his Eſtate.

3. Ill Husbandry is another thing that doth occaſion

men to break: Some will spend their time in Drinking and Gaming, neglecting their business until they are undone. And such Persons as these are, ought to be dealt severely with: For why should they spend the Money of other industrious men by their luxurious living.

4. A design of Gain is another thing which doth occasion some men to break. They find some have got Estates by breaking, and therefore they will do so too. Now we may conclude, that this man doth not deserve less punishment than he that taketh a Purse upon the High-way: for by the reason of this Man's pretended honesty, he is trusted, but so is not he that robbeth upon the Road.

I judge therefore it would be of very great use and benefit to the Trade of this Kingdom, if there were a Law made to inflict some bodily punishment upon every one that should break for above One hundred pounds, and should not pay Fifteen shillings in the Pound of his true and just Debts: and thus no man could be so suddenly undone by bad Debts; for then men would not lose so much by Three hundred pounds, as now they commonly do by Two, nay by One.

Object. *But many a man hath been brought low in the World, and yet hath got up again.*

Answ. Grant that there have been some that have got up again, who have not been able to pay full Fifteen shillings in the pound. I say, admit there have been such black Swans, yet this is *Rara avis in terris*. — And these are few in comparison of the many Hundreds, who have not risen again after such a Fall. Therefore there ought to be a severe Penalty inflicted on these, to compel them to discover their condition before it cometh to be at this rate with them.

Besides

Besides, this is the more probable way of their Recovery. For hereby they will be out of Debt, and their Creditors, by reason they shall lose so little by them, will certainly be the more kind unto them.

3. I might also add one thing more, that is the reason of the breaking of many men, who are of Retailing Trades, or at least of not paying their Creditors so timely as otherwise they might, who might have been Ranked among those mentioned in the first Particular, to whom there ought to be shewed much Mercy and Compassion. Such are those Retailers that are encouraged to trust persons because of their great Estates and Revenues, who do neither take any Care, nor make any Conscience of paying their just and true Debts; who will keep the Tradesman from his Money sometimes two or three years, although they have been importuned by him, both to his Expences and loss of time. And although some will be so fair as to give both good Words and Promises, yet these have been but miserable Evasions and Put-offs, as is evident, in that they never mind the Performance of them. But then again, there are others that are so far from giving good words, that they give altogether menaces and threatnings, which have made many a Tradesman afraid to ask for his own, for fear of a Stab.

And others there are, that will pretend the Tradesman hath cheated them in over-prizing his Commodities, and therefore he must stay longer for his Money, which is another shift: Whereas it is the Tradesman indeed that is cheated, in being forced to stay so long for his Money against his will. For it is impossible that he that shall stay a Twelve-month for his Money, shall ever inhance the price of his Commodity so far, as to be sufficiently recompensed for staying

ſtaying ſo long a time for it. All men I think will grant, that if the Tradeſman hath ready money, two ſhillings in the pound is but reaſonable. Now then, if he doth ſtay a Twelve-month before he is paid, he ſhould have four ſhillings profit in the pound, if two years, then ſix ſhillings in the pound, and ſo on, according to the time he ſhall ſtay for his Money; becauſe it will eaſily appear, that more than ten in the hundred profit might be made in a year, with ready money in a Trade. But now it is next to an impoſſibility for any Tradeſman to gain four ſhillings in the pound, unleſs it be in ſome hidden Commodities, ſuch as belong to the Apothecaries; and yet this in reaſon they ought to have, if they ſtay a Twelve-month for their Money. And if they can be no Gainer then, what will they be, if they ſhall ſtay two or three, nay, four years before they are paid. Aſſuredly, no man can poſſibly deny, but in this caſe a Tradeſman muſt needs be a very great Loſer.

Further, it often hapneth, that after all this, the Tradeſman doth loſe his whole Debt, if it be not paid before the perſon is dead, for then the Heir doth claim the Inheritance, and the Widow her Joynture, and there is nothing left to pay the Debts but the Perſonal Eſtate, which is ſeldom more than a Coach and Horſes, and ſome Houſhold Goods, which will not pay ſometimes a tenth part of the Debts. This is quite contrary to what was formerly wont to be. Then the truly Noble Gentlemen of this Kingdom did eſteem it their great honour, to fulfil exactly whatſoever they had promiſed, although it had been never ſo much to their detriment and loſs. They would heretofore have diſdained thoſe Riglings and Shiftings which are uſed in our times: inſomuch, that

if

if the Tradesman had their Promise, they might more certainly have depended on it, than now they may on their Bonds. And hence it was, that the Statute of Banquerupt did concern only Tradesmen, because all others then were punctual to observe and to perform their word, and careful to pay all their just and true Debts.

There are two things that probably would remedy this, if it would not be thought too great a piece of presumption.

1. The first is this, *That for all Debts that are not paid within six Months time, or thereabouts, after they are Contracted, the Debtor should afterwards be liable to pay the Interest; And likewise if any die, whose personal Estate will not reach to pay all their debts, there may be in this case, by a Law, Commissioners that might be authorised to sell and dispose of so much of the Land, that was possessed by the Debtor deceased, that will fully pay all the debts; and certainly this would be of no ill consequence to the Kingdom: For it would not only be a Conveniency to Tradesmen, but in all probability might be an inducement to all persons to take greater care to live within the compass of their Estates.*

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Shop-keeping Trades in this Kingdom.

THat which hath been the Bane almost of all Trades, is the too great number of Shop-keepers in this Kingdom. For as it is related by Mr. *Coke*, in a Treatise of his concerning Trade, that there are ten thousand Retailing Shop-keepers more in *London*, than are in *Amsterdam*. Now

Now the reason hereof is, First, *Because for many years there have been no other Trades but these to receive the Youth of this Nation.* Formerly, when the Cloathing Trade did flourish with us, there were many sufficient Mens Sons put Apprentices to this Trade. Secondly, *Because the Shop-keeping Trade is an easie life, and thence many are induced to run into it, and there hath been no Law to prevent it, or if there be any, it hath been very slackly executed, which maketh very many (like a mighty Torrent) fall into it, which hath been verified for several years past, by many Husbandmen, Labourers and Artificers, who have left off their Working Trades, and turned Shop-keepers.*

And of *Quakers*, great numbers of late years are become Shop-keepers; for if a man that hath been very meanly bred, and was never worth much above a Groat in all his life, do but turn *Quaker*, he is presently set up in one Shop-keeping Trade or other, and then many of them will compass Sea and Land to get this New Quaking Shop-keeper a Trade: And if he be of a Trade that no other *Quaker* is of in the Town or Village, then he shall take all their Money which they have occasion to lay out and expend in his way; their custom being to sell to all the World, but they will buy only of their own Tribe: Insomuch that it is conceived by some wise men, that they will in a short time engross the whole Trade of the Kingdom into their hands.

And then again, there are some of the Silk-Weavers, but more of the Clothiers, that deal in as many, if not far more Commodities than any Shop-keeper doth, that hath been Apprentice to his Trade; for they sell not only the Cloath that they make, but Stuffs, Linnen, and many other things; and have such ways to put off their Commodities, which the

Shop-

Shop-keeper hath now; for they will truck them off for Shoes with the Shoe-maker, for Candles with the Chandler, and sometimes with the Butcher for Meat, and will make their Work-folks to take the same for their Work; (although there be an expreſs Statute againſt it;) and then theſe Work-folks will ſell the ſame again for money, to buy ſuch neceſſaries which they want.

And it is not much better with them of the City of *London*, for there are many that do live in a Chamber, that do take twice as much money as many Shop-keepers do, who pay four times the Rent that they do; ſo that it cannot be imagined what an innumerable company of Shop-keepers are in every place; and ſuch practices as theſe have utterly impaired all Shop-keeping Trades in this Kingdom; which are Grievances never ſuffered in former times, being againſt the common good of the People of this Nation; and it's deſired they were ſpeedily redreſſed for theſe following Reaſons.

Firſt, Becauſe the Shop-keeping Trade is both a convenient and eaſie way for the Gentry, Clergy, and Commonalty of this Kingdom, to provide for their younger Sons, that ſo the Bulk of their Eſtates may go to the Eldeſt. For there are few younger Sons who are Tradeſmen, that have much above one years Revenue of their Fathers Eſtate for their Patrimony. Now theſe being kept cloſe to buſineſs, in the time of their youth, many of them come to be ſober and induſtrious men; and with this ſmall Portion to live a little anſwerable to the Family from whence they deſcended, being ſerviceable in their Generation both to their King and Country, and many times keep up the Name and Grandeur of their Family, when their Eldeſt Brother by his vitious and intemperate Life hath loſt it. And ſometimes it proveth

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advantageous to their Daughters too; for it doth frequently happen when the Gentry die, that they leave but small Portions to their Daughters, scarce sufficient to prefer them to Gentlemen of great Revenues, (paralell'd to their Families) yet nevertheless may be thought worthy and deserving of Tradesmen, who are the younger Sons of Gentlemen, and by their Matching with such as those do come to live a little suitably to their Birth and Breeding.

Indeed the Inns-of-Court, and the Universities, must be acknowledged to be both of them places fit for the preferment of younger Sons; but every one hath not a *Genius* capable of learning those Noble (yet abstruse) Sciences, there taught and profess'd, who notwithstanding are capable enough of a Shop-keeping Trade. Besides, if every one were fit for either of these, yet they would not suffice to receive a third part even of this sort of Youth, and then what should be done with the rest, should they be brought up to no Employment? but be left to the Extravagancy of their youthful Lusts, to commit such Impieties and Debaucheries which may justly entitle them to the Compellations given by *Augustus Cæsar* to his lewd Children, *viz.* to be called *The Botches and Boyls of their Family*? As it is observable in those Countries where the Gentry disdain to place forth their Children to Trades, who therefore turn very dissolute and vicious, and no way serviceable (in times of peace) in their Generation, either to their King or Country where they live.

Secondly, *Because Shop-keepers by reason of their Education, were never used to labour, and should their Trades be destroyed by these means, they will not know how to maintain themselves and their Families; but they that have been bred to work, they may labour*

in

in any other Employment, if that to which they have been bred will not maintain them.

Thirdly, *Because this hath rendred the Shop-keeping Trade to be unprofitable, like unto many unstinted Commons, that no body is the better for. Now where there is no Order or Rule, there must be Confusion; as it is in Trades at this time; and yet there is Order and Rule observed in other Vocations, and why not so in this?* The Minister must not preach until he is Ordained; the Lawyer must not plead before he is called to the Bar; the Chyrurgeon must not practise before he hath his License; neither can the Midwife practise before she hath her License too: *And therefore why should any set up a Shop-keeping Trade before they have been made free of the same.*

This is one Reason why so few Apprentices after they come out of their time, do get into the World, or can make any benefit of their Trades; wherein it concerneth all whatsoever, whether Gentlemen or Clergymen, to be very sollicitous for the preservation of this way of life, which is so conducing to the preferment of their Children.

Fourthly, *Because it will cost a round Sum of Money before a Child can be setled in any Shop-keeping Trade, First to breed him at School, and to make him fit for the same; 2. To place him forth to the said Trade when he is fit; which will cost in a Country Market Town, not less then fifty or sixty Pounds, but in* London *upwards of an hundred; so that these Trades do seem to be purchased, and that not only with Money by the Parents, but with a Servitude also by the Son.*

Therefore as I conceive, they ought to have the properties of their Trades confirmed unto them, even as other men have the properties of their Lands confirmed unto them: That is, that no person do set

up

up any Shop-keeping Trade, unless they be made Free of the same. And if any should plead, that it might be lawful for one man to use anothers Land as his own for a Livelihood, he would presently be accounted a Leveller and a ridiculous Fellow: And certainly no less can he be accounted, that should argue it might be lawful for one man to use anothers Trade. For this Trade is bought with the Parents Money, and the Sons Servitude, and intended for a future livelihood for the Son in the same manner as Land is bought by the Father, and setled upon the Child for his future Livelihood and comfortable subsistence.

CHAP. XV.

Of petty Shop-keepers living in Countrey Villages.

THis is another thing that (as well as Pedlars) doth greatly increase and add to to the number of Shop-keepers, and doth likewise contribute towards the ruining of the Cities and Market-Towns in *England*, and which was never wont to be formerly; for now in every Countrey-Village, where is (it may be) not above ten Houses, there is a Shop-keeper, and one that never served any Apprentiship to any Shop-keeping Trade whatsoever; and many of those are not such that do deal only in Pins, or such small Wares, but such that deal in as many substantial Commodities as any do that live in Cities and Market-Towns, who have no less than 1000 *l.* worth of Goods in their Shops, for which

which they pay not one farthing of any Tax at all, either Parochial or National.

Certainly all men muſt needs apprehend, that if this and Pedlars be ſuffered, that Cities and Market-Towns muſt needs be impoveriſhed; becauſe then there will be little occaſion (I ſay) to bring the Countrey people to them; the which hath happened in a very great meaſure already; for in ſome places there is not a fifth part of the money taken by the Shop-keepers as was formerly, and in many places not half, and in ſome particular Trades there is (as may be made appear) 25000 l. ſtock made uſe of leſs than there was heretofore. And there are theſe ſeveral reaſons following why it is neceſſary that Market-Towns and Cities ſhould be encouraged and upheld in their Trades.

1. Becauſe the People that do live in Cities and Markets-Towns, do depend wholly upon a Trade for the maintenance both of themſelves and their Families; and if their Trade be taken from them by ſuch ways as theſe are, they will be at a very great loſs to know what to do, becauſe they were never bred to any thing elſe; yet ſo it is not with thoſe that deal in Villages, who have been bred in ſome other way; and they have, or may have ſome other way of living beſides the Shop-keeping Trade.

2. Becauſe if Cities and Market-Towns be impoveriſhed, then the general part of the People of this Kingdom will loſe that neceſſary conveniency before-mentioned, for the preferment of their Children. And this one reaſon, that when many Parents have been at great charge in placing forth their Children to Trades in Cities and Market-Towns, and the Children have faithfully ſerved out their full time, that after all, they are but little the better for

it,

it, because Pedlars and Shop-keepers in Villages such that never served any Apprenticeship to any Shop-keeping-Trade, do intercept a very great part of the Trade from coming to them.

3. This will be a great means to depopulate not only the Cities and Market-Towns, but also the whole Kingdom; for when men can find little or no incouragement in their Trades, then they will endeavour to transplant themselves into other Countries, where they may have better encouragement, by which means we shall lose our People; whereas (in the Opinion of many wise Men, we do already want more People in *England* than now we have: there being very great numbers that have gone, not only into our own Plantations, but into *Holland*, and setled there.

4. If Cities and Market-Towns be impoverished and depopulated, then there will not be raised out of them that proportion of all manner of Taxes as now there is; so that the burthen hereof will be the heavier upon Lands and Revenues in the Countrey. And it will be a very great diminution of all those standing Taxes, that the Cities and Market-Towns do bear the only, or at least the greatest proportion, as they do in the Excise of Beer and Ale, for little is gathered any where else: and the Farmers of the Excise are always sensible of the ebbing and flowing of Trade, whose Excise doth ebb and flow accordingly. And then if Cities and Market-Towns grow poor, the Chimney-money will never increase thereby. The gatherers of this Tax are able to give an account what multitudes of Paupers are exempted by Certificates in Cities and Market-Towns in *England*; and yet notwithstanding there be many do pay, who had need also to be exempted.

5. If

5. If Cities and Market-Towns be impoverished and depopulated of their wealth and rich Inhabitants for want of Trade, the great and numerous poor that are in most of them will want to be relieved, which is a burthen that doth lie very heavy upon them already; for in some Market-Towns there are many that are not worth much above a hundred pound stock, which do not pay less than ten shillings a year towards the relief of the poor; which is such a burthen, that if it lay upon the Countrey Farmer, it would much weaken him in the paying of his Rent. Now if the poor should not be relieved, what can be expected, but that swarms of them would go into the Countrey for relief, as already they do in many places? and when the ruder sort cannot get enough by begging, they will be pilfering and stealing. So that the consideration of these poor, and the many younger Brothers that will be out of any way of living with the like contingencies, will administer just occasion to any wise and intelligent Person, easily to presage the misfortunes and miseries that will hereupon necessarily ensue throughout this Kingdom.

6. If Cities and Market-Towns be impoverished and depopulated for want of a Trade, then what will the Countrey-man do to have money for all his Commodities, as his Butter, his Cheese, his Cattel, his Wool, his Corn, and his Fruit? the Shop-keepers in the Country-Villages will yield but little help in this case, and the Pedlers much less. It is manifest, that the People living in Cities and Market-Towns, consume all these Commodities of the Farmers, and do help them to ready money for the same; by which means they have wherewith to pay their Rent, and serve their other occasions; and it is impossible for them to subsist but by this way. So that in all rea-

son this kindness ought to be reciprocal, and when it is so, it is the better for both; for it cannot be supposed that Tradesmen in Cities and Market-Towns should ever hold out, to buy the Farmers Commodities, and help them constantly to money for them, if they should always go home, and lay out little or no part thereof again with them.

7. If Cities and Market-Towns be impoverished and depopulated for want of Trade, the Kingdom may then be obnoxious to its Enemies upon all occasions: For these use to be the Fence and Bulwarks of a Country, insomuch that in some other Countries they are so far from admitting of Tradesmen to live in Villages, that their Gentry do not live there, but in the great Cities and Towns; by which means they have greater Towns than we generally have; and most of their Towns are walled, and so are not only able to resist an Enemy, but also upon all occasions to succour and save those that shall fly unto them.

Furthermore, the Kings of *England* have been always furnished with men for their Wars out of the Cities and Market-Towns of this Kingdom; and the greater Trade there is in any place, the more people commonly there are in that place: Therefore it concerns this Kingdom to have Trade promoted and encouraged in Cities and Market-Towns, that so we might have people enough at all times to resist an Enemy that shall oppose us. Besides, poor and beggerly Cities and Market-Towns are a very great disparagement to a Country, but the contrary is a great honour: For what more graceful to a Kingdom, than the many rich and wealthy Cities and Towns therein? for this reason, as well as for all those already mentioned, all Persons that are of publick spirits, should do all they can to advance them, by encouraging

ging of their Trade; and no one way can do it more effectually, than to suppress those that do take their Trades from them.

And as Shop-keepers in Villages, are a very great injury to Market-Towns in the Country, even so are they to the City of *London*, that have (since the fire) set up in *Covent-Garden*, and on that side of the City; by which means many of the Houses and Shops, are not tenanted, and those which are, the Rents of them are exceedingly fallen; and all this is for want of the Trade that they had formerly.

Now considering what a renowned City that is, both for Government, for Trade, and for stately Edifices, that it's thought there is not the like in the whole World; and considering the great charge that they have been at in the rebuilding of it, it is very requisite that they should be encouraged as much as may be, and that their Trade should not be taken away by such ways and means as these are. Now, there are some Trades whose Commodities are such, that it would be very little more trouble for any one to go into the City to buy them, than to go to *Covent-Garden*, such as *Woollen*, or *Linnen-Cloth*, *Stuffs*, or *Hangings* for Rooms, or *Plate*, or the like; If then all such Trades were prohibited from setting up on that side of the City, it would presently fill their Shops and Houses with People, and their City with Trade: I had thought to have treated here, how the Shop-keepers are inconvenienced to get in their small debts, which cannot be done any way without putting the People concerned to three times more charges, than the debts are, which is likewise a great hinderance to the poor, as well as unto them; but this I shall omit.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Pedlars, and petty Chapmen.

THese are such that do proffer Wares to sale by Retail, either by crying it in Cities and Market Towns, or by offering it from door to door all about the Country, and which do greatly add to the number of Shop-keepers, for they carry their Shops at their backs, and do sell more that way, than many Shop-keepers do in their Shops; which is not only a prejudice unto them, but if they are suffered will in time be the utter ruine of all the Cities and Market Towns in *England*; for of late there is not any Commodity to be named, and that can be any way ported, but that the Pedlar doth carry all about the Country to sell; that people (after awhile) will have little or no occasion to come to the Cities or Market Towns for any thing. This also was not wont to be formerly, and ought not to be now; as will appear if it be considered, how much in these following particulars, the Shop-keepers are beneficial to the Commonwealth of this Kingdom; and in how few of these the Pedlars are beneficial unto the same.

1. The Shop-keepers do bear a very great proportion in all the Taxes of this Kingdom, whether Parochial or National, but the Pedlars do pay but little or no Taxes at all: and if in Taxes they were to bear no more proportion than the Pedlars, it may be quæried whether or no Taxes might be so easily gathered.

2. The

2. The Shop-keepers do bear likewiſe all manner of Offices, whether Parochial or National, which are very expenſive unto them; but Pedlars bear no Offices at all.

3. The Shop-keepers do pay great Rents for the houſes that they live in, which are more certain Rents to the Gentry than their Lands; but the Pedlars pay little or no Rent at all, for moſt of them do lye in Barns. And if the Rents ſhould fall in Cities and Market Towns in *England*, as they do in moſt places, eſpecially in the City of *London*, they are never like to be rais'd again by Pedlars.

4. The Shop-keepers do keep good Houſes, and do relieve the Poor at their doors, ſpending abundance of meat, and other of the Farmers Commodities in their Families, for which they do always pay ready money: But the Pedlars are ſo far from being beneficial to the Commonwealth in this particular, that they are burthenſom unto the ſame; for they beg the moſt part of their Victuals, and the Country people (when the men are in the Field, and there hath been none at home, but Women and Children) have been forced to relieve them for fear of being miſchieved by them.

5. They and their Families do wear out abundance of Cloths, which doth promote the Trade of the Nation; but it is very little advance of any Trade that the Pedlars do make herein, for their Cloths do differ little from Beggars; and did they wear better, yet they could not wear out much, becauſe few of them have Families to do it.

6. The Shop-keepers Trade is eſteemed creditable enough, for the preferment of the beſt mens Sons in the Kingdom, next unto the Nobility; but ſo is not the Pedlars Trade; for ſurely ſufficient men would

 diſdain

disdain to have their Sons Pedlars, and to wander about the Country like Vagabond Rogues as they do.

7. The Shop-keepers being sufficient mens Sons, and being soberly and religiously Educated, they come to have (for the most part of them) such principles in them, that they detest to use any indirect way in their dealings. And if they had not this inward principle, yet the consideration how prejudicial any such thing would be unto them in their Trades, by reason of their fixed Habitations, doth make them to do that which is right and just in their dealings. But neither of these can rationally sway the Pedlars, because their Education usually is very base an vile; Being (for the most part of them) Wanderers from their youth, an Employment that few sober men do meddle with; so that no man knows whether they have any principle of Religion, yea or no; for it is seldom that any of them are ever seen at any Church whatsoever: and then they being Wanderers, makes them bold to use any indirect ways in their dealing, when they have an opportunity; for when they have done, and taken their money, away they are gone into another Country, and are seen no more in that place.

And this is the reason that they do often sell one thing for another, as *Calico* for *Holland*, and do sell that by the Yard, that is usually sold by the Ell, and do often make less than measure, extreamly cheating the ignorant Country-people in the price of their Commodities, by their asking sometimes three times the price more than they can afford them.

8. And as the Shop-keepers are seldom guilty of any indirect ways in their dealings, so much less are they at any time guilty of any felonious Actions: but this cannot be said of the Pedlars, who very often are arraigned

arraigned at the Bar for breaking open of Houſes, or ſuch like things as theſe are, having by reaſon of their ſelling of Wares, acceſs to all mens houſes, and ſo do know the weakeſt part of every mans houſe; and if they are not Actors herein themſelves, yet they are able to inform any other perſon who hath a mind to do it; which doubtleſs they do, as hath been acknowledged by ſome that have been arraigned for this thing; and then they are the Receivers of all the ſtollen Goods, both of the Town and the Country. Sometimes that which is ſtollen from Shop-keepers in Market Towns, upon their Market and Fair-days, when they are buſie, and ſometimes that which is ſtollen from Country people, when their Linnen is hanged abroad to dry upon Hedges, or other convenient places.

I ſhall not inſiſt upon ſhewing wherein it is that they are prejudicial to the Shop-keepers, for this is obvious to every man already, how they do come into any place where the Shop-keepers Trade doth lie, and there do take moſt of the ready money of their Cuſtomers, whilſt Shop-keepers Commodities lie by them, and braid at home. And by this means they ſell but little (unleſs any one do want to be truſted) for they ſeek no further than their Shops for a Trade, depending upon the people that ſhall come unto them, that do live within ſix or ſeven Miles of the Town where they do live.

I might add many other Arguments for the ſuppreſſing of them, were not theſe (already mentioned) ſufficient.

CHAP. XVII.

A Table of Accounts ready caſt up, for the Buying or Selling of any Commodity; either by Number, Weight, or Meaſure, &c, Reſolving the moſt uſual Queſtions of the Golden Rule, or Rule of Three by Inſpection (or by Addition) only: Of abſolute neceſſity for all manner of Merchants and whole Sale Traders whatſoever.

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	1 Farthing.				2 Farthings.				3 Farthings.			
	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
5	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
6	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
7	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	1
8	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
9	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	3
10	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	2
20	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	3	0
30	0	0	7	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	10	2
40	0	0	10	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	6	0
50	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	2
60	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	3	9	0
70	0	1	5	2	0	2	11	0	0	4	4	2
80	0	1	8	0	0	3	4	0	0	5	0	0
90	0	1	10	2	0	3	9	0	0	5	7	2
100	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	3	0
200	0	4	2	0	0	8	4	0	0	12	6	0
300	0	6	3	0	0	12	6	0	0	18	9	0
400	0	8	4	0	0	16	8	0	1	5	0	0
500	0	10	5	0	1	0	10	0	1	11	3	0
600	0	12	6	0	1	5	0	0	1	17	6	0
700	0	14	7	0	1	9	2	0	2	3	9	0
800	0	16	8	0	1	13	4	0	2	10	0	0
900	0	18	9	0	1	11	6	0	2	16	3	0
1000	1	0	10	0	2	1	8	0	3	2	6	0
2000	2	1	8	0	4	3	4	0	6	5	0	0
3000	3	2	6	0	6	5	0	0	9	7	6	0
4000	4	3	4	0	8	6	8	0	12	10	0	0
5000	5	4	2	0	16	8	4	0	15	12	6	0
10000	10	8	4	0	20	16	8	0	21	5	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	1 Penny.			2 Pence.			3 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6
3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9
4	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	1	0
5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	1	3
6	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	6
7	0	0	7	0	1	2	0	1	9
8	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	0
9	0	0	9	0	1	6	0	2	3
10	0	0	10	0	1	8	0	2	6
20	0	1	8	0	3	4	0	5	0
30	0	2	6	0	5	0	0	7	6
40	0	3	4	0	6	8	0	10	0
50	0	4	2	0	8	4	0	12	6
60	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0
70	0	5	10	0	11	8	0	17	6
80	0	6	8	0	13	4	1	0	0
90	0	7	6	0	15	0	1	2	6
100	0	8	4	0	16	8	1	5	0
200	0	16	8	1	13	4	2	10	0
300	1	5	0	2	10	0	3	15	0
400	1	13	4	3	6	8	5	0	0
500	2	1	8	4	3	4	5	5	0
600	2	10	0	5	0	0	7	10	0
700	2	18	4	5	16	8	8	15	0
800	3	6	8	6	13	4	10	0	0
900	3	15	0	7	10	0	11	5	0
1000	4	3	4	8	6	8	12	10	0
2000	8	6	8	16	13	4	25	0	0
3000	12	10	0	25	0	0	37	10	0
4000	16	13	4	33	6	8	50	0	0
5000	20	16	8	41	13	4	62	10	0
10000	41	13	4	83	6	8	125	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	4 Pence.			5 Pence.			6 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	6
2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	1	0
3	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	6
4	0	1	4	0	1	8	0	2	0
5	0	1	8	0	2	1	0	2	6
6	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	3	0
7	0	2	4	0	2	11	0	3	6
8	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	4	0
9	0	3	0	0	3	9	0	4	6
10	0	3	4	0	4	2	0	5	0
20	0	6	8	0	8	4	0	10	0
30	0	10	0	0	12	6	0	15	0
40	0	13	4	0	16	8	1	0	0
50	0	16	8	1	0	10	1	5	0
60	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	10	0
70	1	3	4	1	9	2	1	15	0
80	1	6	8	1	13	4	2	0	0
90	1	10	0	1	17	6	2	5	0
100	1	13	4	2	1	8	2	10	0
200	3	6	8	4	3	4	5	0	0
300	5	0	0	6	5	0	7	10	0
400	6	13	4	8	6	8	10	0	0
500	8	6	8	10	8	4	12	10	0
600	10	0	0	12	10	0	15	0	0
700	11	13	4	14	11	8	17	10	0
300	13	6	8	16	13	4	20	0	0
900	15	0	0	18	15	0	22	10	0
1000	16	13	4	20	16	4	25	0	0
2000	33	6	8	41	13	8	50	0	0
3000	50	0	0	62	10	0	75	0	0
4000	66	13	4	83	6	4	100	0	0
5000	83	6	8	104	3	8	125	0	0
10000	166	13	4	166	6	8	250	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	7 Pence.			8 Pence.			9 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9
2	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	1	6
3	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	2	3
4	0	2	4	0	2	8	0	3	0
5	0	2	11	0	3	4	0	3	9
6	0	3	3	0	4	0	0	4	6
7	0	4	1	0	4	8	0	5	3
8	0	4	8	0	5	4	0	6	0
9	0	5	3	0	6	0	0	6	9
10	0	5	10	0	6	8	0	7	6
20	0	11	8	0	13	4	0	15	0
30	0	17	6	1	0	0	1	2	6
40	1	3	4	1	6	8	1	10	0
50	1	9	2	1	13	4	1	17	6
60	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	5	0
70	2	0	1	2	6	8	2	12	6
80	2	6	8	2	13	4	3	0	0
90	2	12	6	3	0	0	3	7	6
100	2	18	4	3	6	8	3	15	0
200	5	16	8	6	13	4	7	10	0
300	8	15	0	10	0	0	11	5	0
400	11	13	4	13	6	8	15	0	0
500	14	11	8	16	13	4	18	15	0
600	17	10	0	20	0	0	22	10	0
700	20	8	4	23	6	8	26	5	0
800	23	6	8	26	13	4	30	0	0
900	26	5	0	30	0	0	33	15	0
1000	29	3	8	33	6	4	37	10	0
2000	58	6	4	66	13	8	75	0	0
3000	87	10	0	100	0	0	112	10	0
4000	116	13	8	133	6	4	150	0	0
5000	145	16	4	166	13	8	187	10	0
10000	291	13	8	222	6	0	375	0	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.	Number.	10 Pence.			11 Pence.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
	1	0	0	10	0	0	11
	2	0	1	8	0	1	10
	3	0	2	6	0	2	9
	4	0	3	4	0	3	8
	5	0	4	2	0	4	7
	6	0	5	0	0	5	6
	7	0	5	10	0	6	5
	8	0	6	8	0	7	4
	9	0	7	6	0	8	3
	10	0	8	4	0	9	2
	20	0	16	8	0	18	4
	30	1	5	0	1	7	6
	40	1	13	4	1	16	8
	50	2	1	8	2	5	10
	60	2	10	0	2	15	0
	70	2	18	4	3	4	2
	80	3	6	8	3	13	4
	90	3	15	0	4	2	6
	100	4	3	4	4	11	8
	200	8	6	8	9	3	4
	300	12	10	0	13	15	0
	400	16	13	4	18	6	8
	500	20	16	8	22	15	4
	600	25	0	0	27	10	0
	700	29	3	4	32	1	8
	800	33	6	8	36	13	4
	900	37	10	0	41	5	0
	1000	41	13	4	45	16	8
	2000	83	6	8	91	13	4
	3000	125	0	0	137	10	0
	4000	166	13	4	183	6	8
	5000	208	6	8	229	3	4
	10000	416	13	4	458	6	8

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	1 Shilling.		2 Shillings.		3 Shillings.	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	1	0	2	0	3
2	0	2	0	4	0	6
3	0	3	0	6	0	9
4	0	4	0	8	0	12
5	0	5	0	10	0	15
6	0	6	0	12	0	18
7	0	7	0	14	1	1
8	0	8	0	16	1	4
9	0	9	0	18	1	7
10	0	10	1	0	1	10
20	1	0	2	0	3	0
30	1	10	3	0	4	10
40	2	0	4	0	6	0
50	2	10	5	0	7	10
60	3	0	6	0	9	0
70	3	10	7	0	10	10
80	4	0	8	0	12	0
90	4	10	9	0	13	10
100	5	0	10	0	15	0
200	10	0	20	0	30	0
300	15	0	30	0	45	0
400	20	0	40	0	60	0
500	25	0	50	0	75	0
600	30	0	60	0	90	0
700	35	0	70	0	105	0
800	40	0	80	0	120	0
900	45	0	90	0	135	0
1000	50	0	100	0	150	0
2000	100	0	200	0	300	0
3000	150	0	300	0	450	0
4000	200	0	400	0	600	0
5000	250	0	500	0	750	0
10000	500	0	1000	0	1500	0

The Price of the Commodiy by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number	4 Shillings		5 Shillings		6 Shillings	
	l.	l.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	4	0	5	0	6
2	0	8	0	10	0	12
3	0	12	0	15	0	18
4	0	16	1	0	1	4
5	1	0	1	5	1	10
6	1	5	1	10	1	16
7	1	8	1	15	2	2
8	1	12	2	0	2	8
9	1	10	2	5	2	14
10	2	0	2	10	3	0
20	4	0	5	0	6	0
30	6	0	7	10	9	0
40	8	0	10	0	12	0
50	10	0	12	10	15	0
60	12	0	15	0	18	0
70	14	0	17	10	21	0
80	16	0	20	0	24	0
90	18	0	22	10	27	0
100	20	0	25	0	30	0
200	40	0	50	0	60	0
300	60	0	15	0	90	0
400	80	0	100	0	120	0
500	100	0	125	0	150	0
600	120	0	150	0	180	0
700	140	0	175	0	210	0
800	160	0	200	0	240	0
900	180	0	225	0	270	0
1000	200	0	250	0	300	0
2000	400	0	500	0	600	0
3000	600	0	750	0	900	0
4000	800	0	1000	0	1200	0
5000	1000		1250	0	1500	0
10000	2000		2560	0	3000	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	7 Shill		8 Shill.		9 Shill.		10 Shill	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
1	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10
2	0	14	0	16	0	18	1	0
3	1	1	1	4	1	7	1	10
4	1	8	1	12	1	16	2	0
5	1	15	2	0	2	5	2	10
6	2	2	2	8	2	15	3	0
7	2	9	2	16	3	3	3	10
8	2	16	3	4	3	12	4	0
9	3	3	3	12	4	1	4	10
10	3	10	4	0	4	10	5	0
20	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0
30	10	10	12	0	13	10	15	0
40	14	0	16	0	18	0	20	0
50	17	10	20	0	22	10	25	0
60	21	0	24	0	27	0	30	0
70	24	10	28	0	31	10	35	0
80	28	0	32	0	36	0	40	0
90	31	10	36	0	40	10	45	0
100	35	0	40	0	45	0	50	0
200	70	0	80	0	90	0	100	0
300	105	0	120	0	135	0	150	0
400	140	0	160	0	180	0	200	0
500	175	0	200	0	225	0	250	0
600	210	0	240	0	270	0	300	0
700	245	0	280	0	315	0	350	0
800	280	0	320	0	360	0	400	0
900	315	0	360	0	405	0	450	0
1000	350	0	400	0	450	0	500	0
2000	700	0	800	0	900	0	1000	0
3000	1050	0	1200	0	1350	0	1500	0
4000	1400	0	1600	0	1800	0	2000	0
5000	1750	0	2000	0	2250	0	2500	0
10000	3500	0	4000	0	4500	0	5000	0

The Price of the Commodity by the Tun, Hundred, Pound, Ounce, Dozen, Yard, Ell, &c.

The Quantity of the Commodity to be bought or sold.

Number.	1 Lib. l.	2 Lib. l.	3 Lib. l.	4 Lib. l.	5 Lib l.
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25
6	6	12	18	24	30
7	7	14	21	28	35
8	8	15	24	32	40
9	9	18	27	36	45
10	10	20	30	40	50
20	20	40	60	80	100
30	30	60	90	120	150
40	40	80	120	160	200
50	50	100	150	200	250
60	60	120	180	240	300
70	70	140	210	280	350
80	80	160	240	320	400
90	90	180	270	360	450
100	100	200	300	400	500
200	200	400	600	800	1000
300	300	600	900	1200	1500
400	400	800	1200	1600	2000
500	500	1000	1500	2000	2500
600	600	1200	1800	2400	3000
700	700	1400	2100	2800	3500
800	800	1600	2400	3200	4000
900	900	1800	2700	3600	4500
1000	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000
2000	2000	4000	6000	8000	10000
3000	3000	6000	9000	12000	15000
4000	4000	8000	12000	16000	20000
5000	5000	10000	15000	20000	25000
10000	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000

CHAP. XVIII.

A Table for buying and selling any thing by the Hundred.

l.	q.	l.	s.	d.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.
0	1	0	2	4	9	1	4	6	4
	2	0	4	8		2	4	8	8
	3	0	7	0		3	4	11	0
1	0	0	9	4	10	0	4	13	4
	1	0	11	8		1	4	15	8
	2	0	14	0		2	4	18	0
	3	0	16	4		3	5	0	4
2	0	0	18	8	11	0	5	2	8
	1	1	1	0		1	5	5	0
	2	1	3	4		2	5	7	4
	3	1	5	8		3	5	9	8
3	0	1	8	0	12	0	5	12	0
	1	1	10	4		1	5	14	4
	2	1	12	8		2	5	16	8
	3	1	15	0		3	5	19	0
4	0	1	17	4	13	0	5	1	4
	1	1	19	8		1	5	3	8
	2	2	2	0		2	6	6	0
	3	2	4	4		3	6	8	4
5	0	2	6	8	14	0	6	10	8
	1	2	9	0		1	6	13	0
	2	2	11	4		2	6	15	4
	3	2	13	8		3	6	17	8
6	0	2	16	0	15	0	7	0	2
	1	3	18	4		1	7	2	8
	2	3	0	8		2	7	4	0
	3	3	3	0		3	7	7	4
7	0	3	5	4	16	0	7	9	8
	1	3	7	8		1	7	11	0
	2	3	10	0		2	7	14	4
	3	3	12	4		3	7	16	8
8	0	3	14	8	17	0	7	18	0
	1	3	17	0		1	8	1	4
	2	3	19	4		2	8	3	8
	3	4	1	8		3	8	6	0
9	0	4	4	0	18	0	8	8	4

The Use of this Table.

IF you buy any thing by the Hundred (which is 112 *l.*) you may know what it cost by the Pound; or if you buy any Commodity at so much the Pound, you may know the price of the Hundred.

Example 1. At 4 *d.* 3 *q.* the Pound, what is that the great Hundred?

Look in the Table for 4 *d.* 3 *q.* in the first Colume, and against it in the second, you shall find 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* and so much will 112 *l.* cost.

Again, If a hundred weight cost 4 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* what is that the Pound?

Look in the Table for 4 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* in the second Colume, and right against it in the first Colume, you shall find 8 *d.* 3 *q.* and so much it is by the Pound.

Example 2. One buys a hundred weight of a Commodity for 4 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* which he retails again at 10 *d.* the Pound; what doth he get by selling a hundred weight?

A hundred weight at 10 *d.* the Pound, comes to 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* from which take 4 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* there remains 11 *s.* 8 *d.* and so much doth the Retailer gain.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the LAWS *of the* MARKET.

Stow. p. 664.

1. IN all the Markets of this City, no Victuals shall be Sold, but the Price set by the Mayor of this City.

2. No man shall foresal any Victuals coming to the Market; as for to buy in any *Inn* or other privy place, or yet coming to the Market, whether it be found in the hands of the Buyer, or of the Seller, under pains of Forfeiture of the same; And no *Inholder* shall suffer any thing to be Sold in his House, upon pain of Forfeiture of Forty shillings.

3. No man shall *Regrate* any Victuals which is in the Market, or by any Victuals to *Ingrate* in the Market, so that the Commons can or may have any part of such Victuals, especially such as may be known for *Hucksters*, or other people occupying their Living by such Victuals as they would so *Ingross*, under pain of forfeiture of such Victuals so *Regrated*: Provided always, that any Steward for any Noble Feast, may buy or *Ingrate* such Victuals as is convenient for the same Feast.

4. No *Butter* shall be sold but according to the Weight, for the time of the year allowed.

5. No *Poulterers* shall deceivably occupy the Market, to sell any stale Victuals, or such as be *Poulterers* of this City, for to stand in strange Cloathing so to do, under pain of Forty shillings, and the forfeiture of such Victuals, Forty shillings.

6. No *Hucksters* shall stand or sit in the Market, but

but in the lower place, and the ends of the Market, to the intent they may be perfectly known, and the *Stranger-market-people* have the preheminence of the Market, under pain of Three ſhillings four pence, if the Huckſters diſobey the ſame.

7. No unwholſom or ſtale Victuals ſhall be ſold, under pain of Forty ſhillings, and forfeiture of the ſame Victuals.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Coal-Market.

AT the Head of *Billings-Gate* Dock is a ſquare Plot of Ground compaſſed with Poſts, known by the name of *Roomland*, which with the adjacent part of the Street hath been the uſual place where the Ship-Maſters, Coal-Merchants, Wood-mongers, Lighter-men, and Labourers do meet every Morning, in order to the buying, ſelling, delivering, and taking up of Sea-Coals, and Scotch-Coals, as the principal Market. This Coal-Market was kept on Great *Tower-Hill* in the time of the Cities late Deſolation.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Corn-Market.

UPon *Bear-Key*, between *Sab's-Dock* and *Porters-Key*, is the uſual place, or chief Market for *Corn*, which is bought and ſold there every day, but principally

cipally *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, which are the Market-days, where great quantities of all kind of Grain are bought and sold by small Examples, commonly called *Samples*, whether it be lying in Granaries or Ships, and it (viz. *Bear-Key*) is the principal place where the *Kentish* and *Essex* Corn-Vessels do lie.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Fish-Market.

THE Fresh *Fish-Market* is kept at *Billings-Gate*, *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Merchants *of* LONDON.

MErchandizing may be said to be an *Art* or *Science*, *Invented by Ingenious Man-kind*, *for the Publick Good and Profit of all*, supplying (as was said) the Native wants of one place, by the abundance of others, that do not consume their own Growths, Products, or Manufactures. Such as Negotiate and Traffick this way, are called *Merchants*. The things sold or exchanged, are Two, First, *Wares* or *Goods*; and Secondly, *Moneys* or *Coyn*, which are usually Contracted or Bargained for, three ways.

First, When *Goods are Exchanged for Goods*; that is,

is, ſo much of one Sort, for like value of another; and this is called *Bartering*, uſual here in old times, and in many places of *America*, *Aſia*, and *Affrica* in theſe days; but in proceſs of time, Men finding it too difficult and troubleſom to carry about them all things thus Bargained and Truckt for, from place to place, invented a common *Standard* or *Meaſure* that ſhould countervail, and be in value as all other things, and be accounted in Payments Satisfaction and Equivalency to all others: and this is called *Money*, of *Gold*, *Silver*, or other *Metals*. This uſe of *Money* is as old as *Abraham*, but it was not then Coyned, but only in Pieces unſtampt; and ſince by Authority of Princes, it was divided into great and ſmall Pieces, and into ſeveral and diſtinct Parts and Denominations, and Stampt or Coyned with ſeveral Characters, denoting the true Weight and Value of the ſame. This was done firſt by *Servius* in *Rome*, of Braſs, whereon was Imprinted the Image of Sheep and Oxen, betokening the Wealth and Riches of thoſe days: Ten of thoſe Pieces made a *Denier*, or Penny, and were called by Latins, *Denarii*. This was the Original of *Money*, which afterward came to be Coyned of *Silver* and *Gold*.

Secondly, The ſecond way is of *Goods* for *Money*, and this is termed *Bargaining*, or *Buying* and *Selling*: This facilitates *Merchandizing*; and to prevent the Inconvenience and Danger of the Carriage of *Money* about a Man, another *Medium* was found, and that was,

Thirdly, *Exchanging*, which is of the giving of ſo much Money in one place to one, who ſhould cauſe it again to be repay'd in another place, by another for him. In all *Exchanges* there is concluded two Payments, two Places, and four diſtinct Perſons; *viz.*

He

He that payeth in one place, and receiveth in another; and he that receiveth in the one place, and payeth in the other; and so no man can remit, except there be another to draw; nor can any receive, except there be another authorized to pay.

The first of these ways was taught to Mankind by necessity; the Second was found out to *facilitate* the First, and the Third to *facilitate* the Second. Thus was the *Original* of *Exchanges*, to accommodate Commerce, which was first practised without benefit or loss, or any other consideration, they using to pay the value of the very Sum received: but in time it came to be considered, that the Party paying, loses time, and runs a hazard, and therefore it was held reasonable that he should have some benefit. Hence *Exchanges* are converted to an *Art* or *Mystery*, Moneys being remitted for benefit, without so much respect to the end of its *Original Institution*.

In the first sort, the *Merchant* ought to know the *Commodities* delivered and received, the present value of both the *Quality*; *Viz.* whether lasting or perishable; the Property, *viz.* whether of *Natural growth*, or *Artificial*: And lastly, the *Quantity*; *Viz.* whether *plentiful* or *scarce*, and in few Lands.

In the second sort, the same things are necessary, and also a *knowledge* how the Things are Bought and Sold, whether by *Weight*, as ponderous Goods; by *Concave* or *long Measures*, as Commodities of *Length*; or such as are *Solid* or *Liquid*. A knowledge of *Weights* and *Measures* of the *fineness*, *goodness*, and *current value* of *Money*, *&c.* A Merchant is to know what to bargain for, how to *bargain*, when to *bargain*, and *with whom*; which comprehends the *knowledge* of the *Commodity*, *Weights*, and *Measures*, proper *Seasons*, and *Credit* of the Party *bargained with*.

In the third sort, there is necessary a *knowledge* of

the *fineneſs*, *goodneſs*, and *currant value* of the *Princes Coyn*, where the Remitter and Party receiving abide,——a knowledge of the *currant Rate* of *Exchanging* of the *Par*, or *value* for *value*, both according to the *Standard* of the *Country*, and according to the *Valuation* of the *currant Coyn* there paſſable. Then of the *Uſance* of the Place,——and a knowledge of the *Drawer* and *Receiver*.—As alſo the *due manner* and *form* of making of all *Legal Intimations*, *Proteſts*, and other ſuch needful *Inſtruments*, *Circumſtances*, and *Obſervations*, as are requiſite upon default of payment, according to the ſtrict and ſolemn Rules required in a Bill of *Exchange*. Theſe General *Heads* are not to inſtruct *Merchants*, but to give a kind of a view of this *Noble Calling* to others that are Strangers to it.

More particularly in this *Famous City*, is a great number of *Merchants*, who for *Wealth*, for *Stately Houſes* within the City in *Winter*, and without in *Summer*; for rich *Furniture*, plentiful *Tables*, honourable *Living*; for great Eſtates in *Money* and *Land*, excel ſome *Princes* in ſome of our *Neighbour Nations*, a great many of whom have frequently born the *Dignity* of the *Chief Magiſtracy* of the *City*, and have been *bountiful* and very *liberal Benefactors* to the *Publick*, and other *Pious Uſes*.

The *Merchants* of *London* have been by divers *Princes* of this *Kingdom* Incorporated into *Societies* and *Companies*, to encourage their *Endeavours*; and in reward of the Diſcoveries of the Trade of thoſe *Countries*, whereof they take their *Name*, they have *Power* and *Immunities* granted them, to make *Acts* and *Orders* for the benefit of *Commerce* in general, and of their *Companies* in particular.

The Ancienteſt of theſe, called the *Merchant Adventurers*,

venturers, have had their *Original* and *Continuance* since *Edward the First*, grounded at first upon the Exportation of *Wooll* onely, the Prime and Staple *Commodity* of *England*; but now upon *Cloathing*, into which the *Wooll* is converted: That King removed the Staple out of *Flanders*, and allured over some *Flemmings*, which taught the *English* to make *Cloth*, so that they are now the best *Clothiers* or *Cloth-workers* in the World. ——And to encourage them, he Enacted in the Twenty seventh of his Reign, by Statute, that it should be *Felony to transport Woolls unwrought*. This Staple was afterwards removed to *Calice*, to inrich it; afterwards to *Antwerp*, *Middleborough*, *Stoad*, *Delph*, *Rotterdam*, and *Hamborough*. ——— It now includes all *Drapery*, and is govern'd beyond Sea by a *Deputy* and certain *Assistants*, and in *England* by a *Governour*, *Deputy*, and certain *Assistants*. *Stow* says, that the *Company* of *Merchants* called the *Staple*, were Incorporated by *Edward the Third*, but the *Merchant Adventurers* by *Edward the Fourth*.

The *Company* of *Merchants* of *Levant*, termed *Turkey Merchants*, were Incorporated by *Queen Elizabeth*, and had their *Charter* confirmed and enlarged by *King James*. They first made Discoveries into the Traffick of the *Seigniory* of *Venice*, and the Dominions of the *Great Turk*, having then the Priviledges of the *East-Indian Traffick*, ——the *Navigation* to us then unknown by Sea, but the *Portugals* knew it.

Now there is a great and Eminent *Company* that manage the *East-India Trade*, and by themselves Incorporated in *Queen Elizabeths* time, *Anno* 1600. Imploying a joynt Stock; they have a great *Capital*, or *House*, called the *East-India-House*; by the said

Trade

Trade and *Stock* they have built many Warlike Ships, and brought all thoſe *Indian Commodities* to our Homes, which before were brought to us by other Nations; both which Companies (*viz.* the *Levant* and *Eaſt-India*) now ſupply our Land; and by their ſecond Tranſportation, many other Countries, with thoſe rich *Merchandizes* which *Venetia*, *Turkey*, *Arabia*, *Perſia*, *China*, and *India* yield; theſe have their reſpective *Governours*, to which are joyned certain *Commiſſioners* and *Aſſiſtants*.

The *Company* of *Merchants* of *Ruſſia* were Incorporated by *King Edward the Sixth*, and their *Charter* confirmed and enlarged by *Queen Elizabeth*: as alſo the *Company* of *Merchants* of *Ebbing*, the *Eaſt-Land Company*,——the *Green-Land Company*,——the *Spaniſh Company*,——the *French Company* of *New Adventurers*,——the *Company* of *French Merchants*.——There is alſo the *Merchants* of *Virginia*, *Bermudas*, or *Summer Iſlands*, the *Affrican* or *Guiney Company*, &c.

Theſe *Companies*, beſides others not at all Incorporated, being encouraged by ſundry Priviledges, govern themſelves by ſetled *Acts* and *Orders*, under certain choſen *Governours*, *Deputies*, and a ſelected number of *Aſſiſtants*, which have been found to be ſo profitable to theſe *Kingdoms*, by Exporting the Native Commodities thereof, by ſetting the Poor on work, by building of many brave Ships, and by Importing hither of ſundry Neceſſaries both for Uſe and Ornament, that the benefit thereof cannot here be certainly expreſſed: But for a taſte I ſhall tranſcribe one Inſtance from Mr. *Lewis Roberts*, in his *Map of Commerce*, written near Fifty years ago, about the *Levant Company* in particular. It was found (ſays he, *p.* 295.) that inour laſt Voyage to *Cales*, and to the

Iſle

Isle of Rbee, they were the Owners of Twenty great Sail of Ships, that served in both those Voyages; and it is probable that they are Owners of Thirty Sail more, which one with the other may contain 12 or 13000 Tuns of burden, 1200 Guns at least, and about 4 or 5000 Saylers yearly, besides Porters, Weighers, Barge-men, Lighter-men, Car-men, which cannot be less than 2 or 3000 more; and they pay above 50000 *l.* yearly Customs to the King, partly by Exportation of *Cloth*, *Tin*, and other Goods, and partly by Importation of *Silks*, *Cottons*, *Galls*, *Grograms*, *Spices*, *Drugs*, *Currans*, and other *Levantine Commodities*; which shews the great benefit of a well govern'd *Trade*. And we may well estimate, if it were so then, that 'tis much greater now; and that the benefit of these and the other Societies belonging to this City and Kingdom, is mighty considerable.

CHAP. XXIV.

Excellent Directions to all Merchants, how to keep their Books of Accounts, after the most Accurate manner.

1. *Money paid.*

WHen you pay any Money to any body, make the Person Debitor, and the Account of Cash Creditor.

2. *Money Received.*

For Money received, make the Account of Cash Debitor, and the Person of whom it is received Creditor.

3. *Goods*

3. *Goods bought for ready Money.*

When Goods are bought for ready Money, make the Account of Goods Debitor, and Cash Creditor.

4. *Goods sold for ready Money.*

When Goods are sold for ready Money, make the Account of Cash Debitor, and the Goods Creditor.

5. *Goods bought at time.*

When Goods are bought at time, then make the Account of Goods Debitor, and the Person of whom they are bought Creditor.

6. *Goods sold at time.*

When Goods are sold at time, then make the Account of the Person Debitor, and the Goods Creditor.

7. *Goods bought one part at time, and the rest for ready Money.*

Goods bought, one part for ready Money, and the rest at time, must be divided in two parts; namely, First, the Goods must be made Debitor for the whole Sum, and the Person to whom they are bought Creditor: Secondly, as much as is paid in ready Money, you must make the person Debitor, and Cash Creditor.

8. *Goods sold, one part for ready Money, and the rest at time.*

Goods sold, one part for ready Money, the rest at time: First, you must make the person Debitor for the whole Sum, and afterwards the Goods Creditor, then you must make the Cash Debitor for so much as you receive in ready Money, and the person Creditor for the rest.

9. *Money paid for Goods before it be due.*

When you have bought any Goods at time, and afterwards you agree with the Person which sold you the Goods to pay your Money before it be due, with rebating or discount, then you must make the Person Debitor, as followeth; *viz.* To Cash for so much as you pay him, and to profit and loss for the Rebatement, or allowance for the Discount.

10. *Goods sold in Barter for others.*

When you sell Goods in Barter for others, then you must make the Goods which you receive Debitor to the Goods which you deliver.

Receive before you write, and write before you pay.

And so a good Account be sure to keep you may.

A TABLE for finding out the day of the Month for ever, of daily use for TRADERS.

Sunday	1	8	15	22	29
Mundayes	2	9	16	23	30
Tuesdayes	3	10	17	24	31
Wednesdayes	4	11	18	25	
Thursdayes	5	12	19	26	
Frydayes	6	13	20	27	
Saturdayes	7	14	21	28	

Munday	1	8	15	22	29
Tuesdayes	2	9	16	23	30
Wednesdayes	3	10	17	24	31
Thursdayes	4	11	18	25	
Frydayes	5	12	19	26	
Saturdayes	6	13	20	27	
Sundayes	7	14	21	28	

Tuesday	1	8	15	22	29
Wednesdayes	2	9	16	23	30
Thursdayes	3	10	17	24	31
Frydayes	4	11	18	25	
Saturdayes	5	12	19	26	
Sundayes	6	13	20	27	
Mundayes	7	14	21	28	

Wednesday	1	8	15	22	29
Thursdayes	2	9	16	23	30
Fridayes	3	10	17	24	31
Saturdayes	4	11	18	25	
Sundayes	5	12	19	26	
Mundayes	6	13	20	27	
Tuesdayes	7	14	21	28	

Thursday	1	8	15	22	29
Frydays	2	9	16	23	30
Saturdays	3	10	17	24	31
Sundays	4	11	18	25	
Mundays	5	12	19	26	
Tuesdays	6	13	20	27	
Wednesdays	7	14	21	28	

Fryday	1	8	15	22	29
Saturdays	2	9	16	23	30
Sundays	3	10	17	24	31
Mundays	4	11	18	25	
Tuesdays	5	12	19	26	
Wednesdays	6	13	20	27	
Thursdays	7	14	21	28	

Saturday	1	8	15	22	29
Sundays	2	9	16	23	30
Mundays	3	10	17	24	31
Tuesdays	4	11	18	25	
Wednesdays	5	12	19	26	
Thursdays	6	13	20	27	
Frydays	7	14	21	28	

KInd Reader, this Table readily shews the day of the Month for ever. *Example*, The first of *February* 1683. is on a *Thursday*, and I would know what day of the Month the third *Wednesday* in that Month is? I seek for the Square in this Table that begins with *Thursday*, and in that Square look for *Wednesday*, and against it I find 7, 14, 21, 28. which are all the *Wednesdays* in that Monah, the third answering the Question being the 21*th*. day of the Month. And so for any Day of any Month of any Year. The Figures under each Month shew the number of Days, but in Leap-years *Feb*. has 29 Days.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXV.

Directions to all Merchants, and other Dealers, giving them light into the method for entring of Goods Inwards or Outwards at the Custom-house; how to get Bills of Lading signed, (with the Copy of a Bill of Lading) (with the Copy of a Policy of Assurance) Commissions, and Discount.

SUppose you have 15 Bails of Cloth to Ship off for *Turkey*; your Cloth being ready packt, take the true Contents thereof, which carry to the Custom-house, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the Morning, and give in the same to the Clerks appointed, where you shall find such care taken of Merchants, that from Man to Man the Clerks dispatch you without any undue preference; and having found out the first, he directs you to the second, and then he to the third, and so forwards, until you have the Commissioners (or Farmers) Hands, and the Office Seal; and this with such order, that it is not imaginable for any man of any reason whatever, to be put beside his Turn, but every man served in due order as his business comes to hand. And no Clerk will demand more than his just Dues; if he doth, there is good Justice against him immediately, by complaining to the Commissioners (or Farmers) for the time being.

Having thus gotten your *Coquet* (which is a small piece

Piece of Parchment testifying the Payment of the Customs and all Duties for your 15 Bails of Cloth) you fetch your Cloth from the Packers, and having put on your Mark and Numbers, then you set the same Mark and Numbers on the back of your *Coquet*, mentioning the true Contents of each Bail; then go with your Goods to the Water-side; when you come there, you must deliver your *Coquet* to the Searcher, with his Fee, what he demands; and pay the Wharfage and Portage of your Goods, and so Ship them in Boat, or Lighter, or Ship, as you are directed by your Master; if you send them by Boat or Lighter on board the Ship, you must order him that carries them, to bring you (before you pay him) a Receipt from the Master, his Mate, or Purser, of receiving the said Goods on board the Ship, which Receipt is commonly in these words, or to this effect.

Received the 19*th. of* August, 1683. *on board the Good Ship* Asia, 15 *Bails of Cloth, marked and numbred as underneath*; per me I. R. *Purser*.

☞ Num. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12, 13,14,15.

This Note justifies the Water-mans delivering the Goods on board the Ship; and assoon as you have it, you must find out the Master of the Ship, and cause him to sign you three Bills of Lading. A Bill of Lading is an acknowledgment from the Master of the Ship for your Goods, with a promise to deliver them at the place he is bound for. A Copy of which here follows.

Shipped by the Grace of God in good order, and

well conditioned by me *I. P.* in and upon the Good Ship, called the *Aſia*, whereof is Maſter, under God, for this preſent Voyage *R. M.* and now Riding at Anchor in the River of *Thames*, and by Gods Grace bound for *Conſtantinople*; To ſay, 15 Bails of Cloth, being Marked and Numbred as in the Margin; and are to be delivered in like good order and well conditioned, at the aforeſaid Port of *Conſtantinople* (the dangers of the Sea only excepted) unto Mr. *J. K.* or to his Aſſigns, he or they paying Fraight for the ſaid Goods, two Lyon Dollars *per* Bail, with Primage and Avarage accuſtomed. *In witneſs whereof*, the Maſter or Purſer of the ſaid Ship hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, all of this Tenour and Date; the one of which three Bills being accompliſhed, the other two to ſtand void. And ſo God ſend the Good Ship to her deſired Port in ſafety: *Amen.* Dated in *London*, the 20*th.* of *Auguſt*, 1683. Inſide Contents not known, *per me R. M.*

Numb 1, *to* 15.

The Maſter having ſigned you three Bills of Lading, keeps one of them himſelf, and leaves the other two with you; one of which you ſend away incloſed in a Letter to your Correſpondent, to whom the 15 Bails of Cloth are conſigned; the other you keep with you for a Teſtimony againſt the Maſter, if occaſion ſhall ſo happen, by loſſes or otherwiſe, whereby he may be forced to make ſatisfaction. Alſo the Bill of Lading which remains in your hand is of great concernment; for if in caſe the Goods are injured, and come to damage, or are loſt, the Inſurer will be forced by vertue of the ſame, to make you ſatisfaction for the ſaid loſs: for by the ſaid Bill it will appear, that ſuch and ſuch Goods were ſhipped in

in ſuch or ſuch a Ship, by ſuch or ſuch a one, and conſigned to ſuch or ſuch a place, to ſuch or ſuch a one. This for Goods Outwards.

But now for Goods that come into the Nation, you muſt, as near as you can, by your Letters and Factories, gueſs at what quantity of Goods you have, and then go to the Cuſtom-houſe, and carry Money, and when you have the firſt Clerk, he will, as before, ſend you from Man to Man, until you have accompliſhed your buſineſs; and having paid your Money in the Morning, if you go to the Ship in the Afternoon, you will find there a Warrant for the delivering your Goods unto you.

Of Aſſurance.

Aſſurance is, when you are in any manner of fear of the Ship your Goods are in, or the danger of the Voyage, or of Pyrats, *&c.* you then are willing to give another man a certain ſum of Money to put himſelf in your place; and if any danger ariſes, to pay you for the ſame Goods the value that you have aſſured. It is a thing hath been long in Cuſtom and Uſe amongſt Traders, and was eſtabliſhed by a Law under *Claudius Cæſar*, before the Birth of our Saviour *Chriſt*; it hath been much practiſed in all Trading Nations, and is a cauſe of great increaſe of Trade, becauſe that hazard is born by four or five with mutual conſent; which otherwiſe muſt fall upon one perſon. The nature of it is thus: Suppoſe you Ship 300 *l.* of Goods for *Jamaica*, you being unwilling to run ſo great a hazard your ſelf; you go to the *Aſſurance-Office*, behind the *Royal Exchange* in *London*, and there acquaint the Clerk you would enſure 200 *l.* 250, or if you will the whole 300 *l.* (for you may enſure the whole, or any part)

upon such a Ship for so much Goods you have on board. The Clerk presently speaks to other men that are Merchants, that make it their Trade to ensure, and you agree with them at a price so much in the Hundred, and this is called *Primo*: In consideration of this *Primo*, the man that is your Insurer, runs all the hazard that can be imagined, until your Goods arrive safe at *Jamaica*. Before you pay the *Primo*, you have a Policy of Insurance sign'd by the man or men you agree withal; for you may deal with 2, 3, or 4, to under-write for you several Sums: This Policy of Insurance ought to be Copied in the Office of Assurance, in a Book kept there for that purpose, and for which you pay a certain Sum unto the Clerk or Clerks, sitting at that time. In the Policy is expresst the Name of the Person that causeth himself to be Ensured, the Place he Ensures for, the Ship, the Masters Name, the sum of Mony, the dangers you are Ensured from, and how long that lasteth, with the Name of the Party or Parties, that Ensure or under-write the Policy for you. As suppose you would Ensure 200 *l.* of the above mentioned 300 *l.* for *Jamaica*, on the *Triston* Frigat, *Ayry Saunders* Master, the Ship being yet in the River of *Thames*, or under Sail, such Assurance is drawn up as followeth.

The Copy of a Policy of Assurance.

In the Name of God, Amen. I, *E. H.* of *London*, Merchant, as well in his own Name, as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Person and Persons to whom the same doth, may, or shall appertain, in part, or in all, doth make Assurance, and causeth himself, and them, and every of them, to be Insured, lost or not lost, from the Port of *London*, to the

Port

Port of *Port Royal* in *Jamaica*, upon any kind of Goods and Merchandize whatsoever, Laden, or to be Laden abroad the good Ship, called the *Triston Frigat* of *London*, burden of 5 hundred Tuns, or thereabouts, whereof is Master under God for this present Voyage, *A.S.* or whosoever else shall go for Master in the said Ship, or by whatsoever other Name or Names, the same Ship, or the Master is, or shall be named or called, beginning the Adventure upon the said Goods and Merchandize, from and immediately following the Loading thereof aboard the said Ship at the Port of *London*, and so shall continue and endure, until the said Ship with the said Goods and Merchandizes whatsoever shall be arrived at *Port Royal* aforesaid, and the same there safely Landed: And it shall be lawful for the said Ship in this Voyage, to stop and stay at any Ports or places between *London* and *Port Royal*, without prejudice to this Insurance; the said Goods or Merchandizes by agreement is, and shall be valued at Three Hundred Pounds Sterling, without further account to be given for the same. Touching the Adventures and Perils which we the Assurers are contented to bear, and do take upon us in this Voyage, are of the Seas, Men of War, Fire, Enemies, Pyrats, Rovers, Thieves, Jettezones, Letters of Mart, and Counter-Marts, Surprisals, Takings at Sea, Restraints, and Detainments of all Kings, Princes and People, of what Nation, Condition, or Quality soever, Arrests, Barratry of the Master and Mariners, and of all other Perils, Losses, and Misfortunes, that have, or shall come to the hurt, damage, or detriment of the said Goods and Merchandize, or any part thereof. And in case of any Loss or Misfortune, it shall be lawful to the Assured, his, or other Factors and Servants, and Assigns, to sue, labour, and travel for, in, and about the defence, re-

covery, and safeguard of the said Goods and Merchandizes, or any part thereof, without prejudice to this Insurance: To the Charges whereof we the Assurers will contribute each one, according to the rate and quantity of his Sum herein assured. And it is agreed by us the Insurers, that this Writing and Assurance shall be of as much force and effect, as the surest *Policy*, or *Writing of Assurance* heretofore made in *Lumbard-street*, or now within the *Royal Exchange*, *London*. And so we the Assurers are contented; and do hereby promise, and bind our selves each one for his own part, our Heirs, Executors, and Goods, to the Assured, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for the true performance of the Premises, acknowledging our selves paid the Consideration due unto us for this Assurance by *E. H.* at the Rate of Three Pounds *per* Hundred Pound Sterling. *In witness whereof*, we the Assurers have subscribed our Names, and Sums: Assured in *London*.

I, *R. O.* am content with this Assurance, for the sum of One hundred pounds, *London*, this Thirtieth of *August*, 1683.

I, *M. P.* am content with this Assurance, for the sum of One hundred pounds, *London*, this Thirtieth of *August*, 1683.

This is the *Copy* of an *Assurance* for Goods Outwards: But suppose you receive Advice this last Post, that you have 200 Hogsheads of *Jamaica* Sugar, Shipt for your Account on board the *Friendship*, Captain *Francis Bartholomew* Commander from *Jamaica*: If you have a mind to Insure it, you must go to the Office, and agree with the Insurers what you shall give them for Insurance, and then get your *Policy* made and signed by them, and pay them the *Primo*, and cause your *Policy* to be entred, and the Work is the

the same as for Goods Outwards, only you alter the Ships and Masters Name, and mention that it comes home, instead of going out.

Other Assurances are made upon Goods that are sent by Waggon or Cart, *&c.* by Land, from all Robbers or Thieves, *&c.* Other Assurances are made upon the Lives of Men and Women, at a Rate that is moderate. For by this means if you buy any Place or Office that is worth 100 *l.* or more, or less, and you have not money enough to purchase it, you borrow 4 or 500 *l.* Now if you die, and are not in a condition to pay this money, it is lost: But if you Ensure your Life, then your Friend that you did borrow it of, will have his money honestly paid him.

Some Assurances are likewise made on the Heads of men; as if a man going for the *Streights*, and perhaps is in some fear that he may be taken by *Moors* or *Turkish* Pyrats, and so made a Slave, for the Redemption of whom a Ransom must be paid; he may (ere he goes on Ship-board) go to the Insurance Office, and advance a *Premio* accordingly upon a *Policy* of Assurance; And if he be taken into Slavery in the Voyage, the Assurer, or Assurers must answer the Ransom that is secured to be paid on the *Policy*.

Of Factors and Commissions.

A Factor is a Servant, created by a Merchants Letters, to buy and sell Goods for another mans account, and receives a certain Sallery (called *Factorage*, or *Commission*) for his pains, but is not to run any manner of Risk or Hazard, if the Goods be lost, or burnt, or any Accident happen, he is not to bear it; and for the bad Debts (if there happen any) the Factor is not to bear it, unless he goes contrary to his Order that

that doth employ him; then in such cases the Factor is to bear the loss, and not the Proprietor. As suppose you have advice of a parcel of Spices coming on board such a Vessel for you to dispose of, for the account of a Merchant at *Amsterdam*, and the Goods do not come to your hands, but perish at Sea, that is nothing to you; But if they come to your hands, and you have a true order from him for the entring of the same, and paying the Custom, should of your own head, or by any Accident or mistake, enter the Goods false, and the same should be seized, the loss would lie at your door; or if he orders you not to sell these Goods but for ready Money, and you sell them for one Month, or for any time, and the Debt become bad, it will be at your door. And so in the buying any manner of Goods, if the Goods be not according to order, the man may refuse them when he hath received them, and the dammage shall fall upon you.

And as Fidelity, Diligence, and Honesty are expected from the Factor, so the Law requires the like from the Principal; judging the act of one to be the act of the other: Therefore if a Merchant shall remit counterfeit Jewels to his Factor, who sells and disposes them for valuable considerations, as if they were right, if the Factor receives any loss or prejudice thereby, by Imprisonment or other punishment, the Principal shall not only make good the Damage to the Factor, but also render Satisfaction to the Party damnified: And so it was adjudged, where one *How* was possest of three counterfeit Jewels, and having Factors in *Barbary*, and knowing one *Southern*, a Merchant, was Resident on the Place, consigns those Jewels to his Factor, who receiving them, intreated *Southern* to sell those Jewels for

for him, telling him that they were good Jewels: Whereupon *Southern*, not knowing they were counterfeit, sold them to the King of *Barbary*, for 800 *l.* (they being worth really but 100 *l.*) and delivered the Money to the Factor; who remitted the same to *How*. The King of *Barbary*, not long after, finding himself cozened, committed *Southern* to Prison till he had repay'd the 800 *l.* Whereupon *Southern* coming for *England*, brought his Action against *How*, and had Judgment to recover his damage.

The Satisfaction that Factors have for their pains in buying and selling, is called *Commission* or *Factorage*, which is done at several Prices in several Places, according to the custom of the Country: In some Countries they take 8 and 10 *per Cent.* as at *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, *Virginia*, and most of those Western Parts: In others 2½ and three *per Cent.* as generally throughout all *Italy*; two *per Cent.* as in *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, &c. 1½ *per Cent.* as in *Holland*, and in other places: but the generality only take throughout *Europe*, 2 *per Cent.*

Of Discount.

Discount is when you sell a parcel of Goods at three months time, and a day or two after, the Buyer comes and tells you he is willing to pay you the mony presently, if you will allow him the Discount, which is generally after the rate of 6, or 8, or 10 *per Cent. per Annum*, as you can agree with him; and to be sure the Buyer will look to your necessity of mony in compounding for the rate of Discount, and take the advantage thereof for a greater abatement than ordinary: So that I have known some, who having sold a parcel of Goods amounting to 400 *l.* at three months time, and the Buyer perceiving the Sellers necessities

of

of mony to be great, have brought him to Discount 6 months at the rate of 10 *per Cent. per Annum*, so that for the 400 *l.* which would have been paid at the end of 3 months, there was paid but 380 *l.* down. But for my part, I either think such sellers case near desperate (that compound at so large a rate of Discount) or else that he hath over-reacht his Chapman in the Goods sold him.

But though this be often found amongst some Inferiour Merchants, or whole-sale-men (to abate so largely for Discount) yet it is not the general course of Discount practised amongst Merchants and Dealers that value their reputations; who projecting to transact all affairs that some profit may result, did with very good reason, condescend to a competent abatement for prompt payment of monies: (that some profit might redound to the party paying) which abatement is properly called Discount; and is thus understood and calculated between Merchant and Merchant; Suppose *A.* is to receive of *B.* 200 *l.* six months hence, *B.* offers to pay *A.* presently, if he will Discount at 6 *per Cent. per Annum*, *A.* condescends, and they agree. Now to know what *A.* must allow *B.* for Discount, do thus: First reduce your 200 *l.* into Pence; the Product will be 48000 Pence; then multiply those Pence by 6, the number of months to be discounted for, the Product will be 288000, which divide by 200, and the quantity of time that is to be allowed, both which make 206 for your Divisor, the Quotient will be 1398 $\frac{60}{206}$ Pence, which reduct into Shillings, is 116 *s.* 6 *d.* $\frac{60}{206}$ parts of a peny; this reduct into Pounds, makes 5--16--6 $\frac{60}{206}$ and so much must be abated out of the 200 *l.* for the 6 months Discount, and no more, according to the true method received amongst Merchants. And the reason of it is this; be-

cause

cauſe if you allow 6 *l.* then you allow the full Intereſt of 200 *l.* for 6 months; but you do not receive 200 *l.* and wherefore then ſhould you allow the Intereſt for 200 *l.*? You muſt only allow the Intereſt of what you do receive, which is 196 *l.*

The aforeſaid Rule is not only true for any even Sum to be Diſcounted, but for any old broken Sum, always remembring to add the number of months to be Diſcounted for, to 200, and let that be your Diviſor.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of Cuſtoms, Subſidies, and Impoſitions, paid upon Commodities: This may be of dayly uſe for Merchants.

WHereas Cuſtoms, Subſidies, Impoſitions, Toles Exciſes, Impoſts, and other duties, by the exemplary Actions of Princes, and Common-Weals, are due by the Law of Nations, as a matter inherent to their Prerogatives, becauſe they are abſolute Commanders in their Harbours, Havens, and Ports, where Commodities are exported; every Merchant is bound to take notice thereof, and to obſerve the ſame according to the ordinances and proceedings uſed therein, in all Countries reſpectively, to avoid the danger of the loſs and forfeiture of his Commodities, and to make a true calculation how to buy and ſell to profit; obſerving how much upon the hundred pounds in value of his Commodities (rated by the orders of di-

vers

vers Countries) the same amounteth unto, and to add the same with the charges upon Commodities, to the price whereat the said Commodities were brought, as well in his Native Country, as in other Countries where he doth traffick and trade.

In *Russia*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*, the Custom and Ordinance is; if a Merchant do not declare all his Commodities, which he importeth or exporteth, but concealeth some part of them, all the Commodities of that kind are forfeited to the Prince; and he shall find but small favour to redeem them.

In *Spain*, and other Dominions of the King of *Spain* the Commodities concealed are only forfeited; unless they be prohibited and unlawful Goods.

In *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, is the like; and only the Goods concealed are forfeited, and may be had again upon reasonable composition: For the Statute Law giveth Authority to the Officer who maketh the seizure, that upon Licence sued forth to compound, he may do it safely for his part, which is the one moyety; and for the other moyety which is the Kings, Merchants are graciously dealt withal, by the Judges or Barons of the Kings Exchequer, or others thereunto Authorised: Insomuch that it hath happened that some Merchants relying upon this favourable dealing, have adventured to expose their Commodities unto the forfeiture thereof, being Commodities which pay much Custom and Imposition: as Cambricks, Lawns, Tobacco, Cochoneale, Venice Gold Thred, and other things, because they were (in a manner) assured to make composition under the sum which they were to pay for Custom and Imposition.

In *France*, and *Germany*, some like for concealed Commodities, which are not declared in the *Custom-houses*, and Jewels, and precious Stones, and Pearls, are

are freed of Cuſtom. And ſo it was in *England*, until of late Years, ſince the Cuſtoms were taken to Farm, and yet they pay but three *per Cent.* of the value of their appraiſement, to be rated by the Officers of the *Cuſtom-houſe* at *London*. But if any Merchant or Jeweller bring over any Jewels, or precious Stones and Pearls, he is to declare them to the Officers or Waiters of the Place where he Landeth, otherwiſe they will be ſeized (by water or land) as forfeited to the King; wherein more ſtrict dealing hath been uſed of late, ſince the King hath letten to Farm his moyety of the Seizures. So that firſt of all the Cuſtom of concealed Goods muſt be paid, before any compoſition be made; next the Compoſition being made, then may the Informer be agreed withal. And no Commodities can be delivered upon ſecurity to the owner, as formerly by the Law was accuſtomed to be done; but they muſt remain in ſome ſufficient Cuſtody until the matter be tryed by Law, or compounded by Agreement. But prohibited Commodities (as Allom and other things) by Letters Patents and Proclamation, the poſſeſſion may be had, upon ſecurity to be given to anſwer the value thereof, according to the appraiſement made of them. And theſe Commodities (if the Maſter of the Ship do not declare them upon his Entry made in the Cuſtom-houſe upon his Oath, are alſo ſubject to the Forfeiture, although they come conſigned unto a Merchant or Factor unawares, by another Merchant that knew not that ſuch Commodities were prohibited to be imported. The like is for a Merchant ſhipping out unlawful Wares, but herein he may have intelligence by the Cuſtomer, before he do lay them upon the Water to be ſhipped. Again, if a Merchant carry money by Water down to *Graveſend*, with an Intention

to

to bestow the same in Bays at *Sandwich*, or in other Commodities at *Canterbury*; he is first to declare the same in the Searchers Office, or else the Money is lost, and three times the value upon Information. For no mony of Gold or Silver, or any foreign Coyn or Plate brought into the Kingdom can be transported; only for Passengers expences, some four or five pounds may be carried out. But for Commodities brought in, which have paid Custom, the same may be Shipped out again by Coquet, without paying any more Custom and Imposition; so it be done upon good Certificate, that it is the same Commodity, and that the property thereof is not altered; and this must be done within six months after their Importation.

All Merchants Ships being laden, have always (time out of mind) been permitted to break bulk below, or at *Tilbury-Hope*, and to pay no Custom, but for the Goods they brought up, or Landed in *England*, and not for the Goods which they did Transport in the said Ship, or in any other Vessel or Ship: which priviledge and certainty of Merchants Custom ought to be seriously observed, better than it hath been of late. And of this and other observations, Merchants and Factors are to give notice to their Friends and Masters, to the end they do not incur any danger, which (to avoid in some sort) is effected by entring the Goods upon sight of the Customers view, by opening of them.

In *Barbary* and other places, where the Customs are paid in kind or species, if any part be concealed and not entred, that only will be forfeited; and yet the loss is greater, because they will make choice of the best: As for example, Suppose a Merchant doth enter divers sorts of Linnen Cloth, and concealeth some pieces; the Officers will take both the tenth piece for the

the Custom, and all the concealed pieces of the best and finest sorts, to your exceeding great loss.

In the *Low-Countries* and *Germany*, as also in most places of *Italy* and *Turkey*, you shall only forfeit the Goods concealed, and be permitted to compound for them as you can agree, wherein the Circumstances in some places will be considered, and the manner how the error grew, or whether it were done with a set purpose.

There are also in divers places allowances made (as in *England*) upon Wines in regard of Leakage of ten or fifteen upon the hundred, or else all the Butts and Pipes are to be filled up, and so to pay accordingly; wherein the time of the Voyage, foul weather, and other accidents are to be considered, to make your composition thereafter.

Upon Clothes to be Shipped out, there is allowance made of the tenth Cloth for a Wrapper, which payeth no Custom: and so of all other Woollen Commodities, which payeth after the rate; as three Northern Kersies for a Cloth, four *Devonshire* Kersies, two single Dozens, one double Dozen, six Cardinals, Pinwhites, Statutes, Stockbridges, Straits, and Tavistocks, four Cornish Dozens, Pennystones unfriezed, Island Dozens, and Northern Plains for one Cloth, two Bridgwaters, Cornish and *Devonshire* double Dozens, Florentines, Northern Dozens single, and Pennystones for a Cloth, to be understood for a short Cloth coloured, or white of twenty and four yards long, weighing 60 *l.* unto 64 *l.* whereof English Custom was a Noble, and the Merchant-Stangent thirteen shillings and four pence, whereunto is added the ancient Custom heretofore paid by the Merchants of the *Steel-yard* or *Haunce-Towns*, being 14 pence, so together 14 *s.* 6 *d.* a Cloth, besides the over length of 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$

the

the yard; which is of late comprised in the new Imposition of the pretermitted Custom for weighing of Cloths, at two pence the pound: so that a short Cloth paid in times past a Noble, and now ten shillings, besides the overlength, according to the weight, after the said rate at two pence for the pound: All which the Merchant-stranger payeth double.

Also whereas of late years, since the Customs were letten to farm, all Commodities, as Sugars, Spices, Raisins of the Sun, and others are weighed, and thereupon the Tare for the Cask or Chest is to be allowed, and so the Custom is paid. There ought good allowance to be made for the said Tare, because many Commodities being unladed, and having taken the moisture of the Seas, increaseth the weight of their Cask; so that Merchants pay many times Custom for that which they have not, by the strict dealing of Officers contrary to Equity and Justice, if they do not warily look to their affairs, wherein the Officers may also be excused.

Now to conclude touching Customs, we must consider what they may amount unto upon the Hundred, according to which, Merchants are to cast up their Accounts for benefit and loss, as aforesaid.

The Custom in *England* (called *Parva Custuma*) was three pence upon every pound, that the Commodities are rated in the Custom Book, which is paid by Merchants Strangers, now altered paying six pence.

The Subsidy or Poundage is paid by all Merchants of what Nation soever, which is 12 *d.* upon all Commodities brought in. And for Cloth exported 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for English Merchants, and Merchants Strangers double.

The new Imposition established in the year 1608, is also 12 *d.* upon all Commodities imported, and upon

on ſome Commodities exported is limited; ſo that Cuſtom and Subſidy in *England* is 12 ½ upon the 100 for Merchants Strangers: Beſides Butleridg or Scavage, almoſt one *per Cent.* more for Goods inward; and for Engliſh Merchants is ten upon the hundred.

The Impoſt upon Wines is limited upon the Butt, Pipe, Hogſhead, as by the Book of Rates, with the Compoſition-money, and other Duties.

In *Spain* and *Portugal* they take after divers rates for Commodities, ſome $\frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{15}$ and twenty five upon the hundred, eſteemed to be one with another *unquinto* or $\frac{1}{5}$ part, or 20 *per Cent.* with the Alcavalla taken from Brokeridge to ſell them. In *Barbary* ſeven *per Cent.* aboard.

The *Turk* taketh $\frac{1}{5}$ part as the *Ægyptians*. The *Venetians* take 3, 5, 7, and 10, upon the hundred with great adviſement, and upon the Manufactures of other Nations 14, 15, and more. And the like is is done in *France* to advance the Handy-craftſman.

The great Impoſts demanded in the year 1604 by *Philip* the Third, King of *Spain* (of 30 upon the 100) of *French*, *Engliſh* and *Flanders* Commodities, was ſoon aboliſhed, when the *French* King, *Henry* the Fourth, did the like: for one extream enforcing another, is of ſmall continuance.

CHAP. XXVII.

An Exact and True Table of the Fees of the Chief or Head-Searcher, and of his Majeſties five Under-Searchers in the Port of London; *Eſtabliſhed by the Commons in Parliament,* Anno 14 Car. 2. *Collected for the benefit of all Perſons as well Merchants, as others, Trading in the Port of* London.

	s.	d.
Spain, Portugal, the *Streights, Weſt-Indies, Guinney,* or the *Weſtern-Iſlands.*	06	00

	s.	d.
East-India	10	00
All other English Ships into Foreign Parts	04	00
For every Strangers Ship or Bottom	06	08

The lawful Fees due to His Majesties five Under-Searchers that attend at London.

English and *Aliens.*

For every Certificate for shipping out Goods formerly Imported	02	00
But if half the Subsidy to be received back, amounts but to forty shillings, then	01	00

To be paid by English and *Aliens for Goods that pay Subsidy, and pass out by* Coquet *or* Warrant.

Pipe, Puncheon, or Butt	00	04
Hogshead or Bag	00	02
Tin, the Block or Barrel	00	01
Beer-eager, Wood of all sorts, Copperas, Allom, and such gross Goods, the Tun	00	04
Corn the Last, Sea-Coal the Chaldron, Beer the Tun, Lead the Fodder	00	02
The Maund, Fat, or Pack	00	06
The Bundle, Bale, Chest or Case	00	03
Raisins and Figs, the twenty Frails or Barrels	00	03
Butter and such Goods the Barrel	00	02
For every Cost Certificate or Cocquet	01	00
Transires for the Coast, free	00	00
For every Horse, Mare or Gelding	01	00
For certifying every Debenture for receiving back half Subsidy, &c.	00	06

For

	s.	d.
For every piece of Ordnance	01	00
For the Endorſement of every Cocquet	01	00
For every Certificate out of their Books, of Goods loſt at Sea, taken by Pirates, or return'd whereby ſo much may be ſhipped Cuſtom-free	01	00
For every Bill of Sufferance, or Bill of Store above ten Shillings in the Book of Rates	01	00
If under	00	06
The Fardle or Truſs by *Engliſh* of three hundred weight or upwards	00	06
Woollen-Cloth, the Bale not exceeding five Cloths or three hundred weight, Stuffs, Bays or Says	00	03

Merchant-Strangers, Unfreemen of London, *or ſuch as ſhip on Strangers Ships or Veſſels:*

The Fardle or Truſs	01	00
The Bale	00	06

Signed by vertue of an Order from the Houſe of Commons, *Dated* May 17. 1662

E. Turner

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Commodities of all Countries, whereby Commerce is maintained, a thing neceſſary to be known by all Merchants &c.

The Commodities of *Great Britain*, containing the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, and the Dominion

minion of *Wales*, are rich and Staple Wares and very abundant, with a continual increase, namely:

Wooll-Cloths of all sorts, broad and narrow, long and short, called and known by the Names of several Shires, being 250000 Cloths made yearly, besides the new Draperies of Perpetuanaes, and the like Commodities.

Tin, wrought and unwrought, above twelve hundred thousand pounds yearly.

Lead transported and used, above eight thousand Fodders every year.

Alloms made in abundance, above seven hundred Tuns yearly.

Copperas made according to the quantity used, some 250 Tuns yearly.

Iron of all sorts, setting 800 Furnaces on work.

Iron Ordnance, or Cast-pieces, according to occasion made.

Wools and Woolfels and Calve-skins in great quantity, and Cony-skins,

Stockings of all sorts of Silk, Wool and Yarnsey, Yarn and Wool.

Buffins, Mocadoes, Grograins, Sattins, Calamanco's, Velvets, Worsteds, Serges, Fustians, Durance, Tukes, and all other *Norwich* Wares and Stuffs.

Saffron the best that can be found in any Country.

Glass and Glasses of all sorts, *Venice*-Gold, Sea-Cole, and Salt.

Scotch-Cole, Wheat, Barly, and all kind of Grains in both Kingdoms.

Linnen-Cloth and all Ironmongers Wares, Hides, Tallow, Leather drest and undrest, Trayn-Oyl, Salmons, Pilchards, Herrings, Hake, Conger, Red-Herring, Hops, Woad, Butter, Cheese, Beer, Salt-petre and Gun-powder, Hony and Wax, Alabaster, and many other Stones

The

The Commodities of the Kingdom of Ireland, *are*

WOolls, Fells, Yarn, Furrs, Flax, Linnen-Cloth, Hides, Tallow, Hemp, Hony, Wax, Herrings, Cods, Hake-fiſh, Salmons, Eels, Rugs, Mantles, Iriſh Cloth, Pipeſtaves, Iron and Lead, Wheat and all kind of Grain, Salt-Beef, Butter and Cheeſe, and many Manufactures.

The Commodities of the Kingdom of France, *are*

WInes, Prunes, Canvas, Linnen-Cloth, Salt, Velvets, Raw-Silk, and divers Stuffs of Silk, Buckrams, Boxes with Combs, Paper, playing Cards, Glaſs, Grain to die, Rozen, Wheat, and all kind of Grain Corn.

The Commodities of Spain *and* Portugal, *are*

WOolls, Madera-Sugar, Almonds, Wines, Oyls, Anniſeeds, Anchovies, Bayberries, Bariglia, Figs, Raiſins, Trayn-Oyl, Iron, Oranges, Lemons, Sumack, Saffron, Sope, Coriander, Cork, Liquoras, Woad, and the Commodities of the *Weſt-Indies*, Sugar of Brazil, Fernandebuck-Wood, Tobacco, and other Commodities.

The Commodities of Italy, *and certain Iſlands.*

VEnice-Gold, Velvets, Sattins, Cyprus, Silks, Cloth of Gold and Silver, Cottons, Fuſtians, Wines, Currans, Cloves, Raſhes, Rice, Sarcenets, Raw Silk, Alloms, and Vitriol, Glaſſes, and other Manufactures.

The Commodities of Germany, *and Places adjoyning,*

WOolls, Argol, Steel, Lattin, Copper, Iron, and all kind of Manufacture made of them; Copperas, Alloms, Lead, Fuſtians, Paper, Linnen-Cloth,

Quicksilver, Bell-mettal, Tin, Rhenish Wines, and Mather.

The Commodities of Eastland, *and thereabouts.*

AShes, Bowstaves, Cables, Canvas, Buff-hides, Flax, Hemp, Hony, Wax, Stock-fish, Spruce, Iron, Match, Wheat, Rye, Meal, Woolls, Wainscot, Pitch and Tar, and Linnen-Cloth, Cordage and Ropes

The Commodities of Denmark, Norway, *and* Sweden

WHeat, Rye, Woolls, Deals, Clap-boards, Pipe-staves, Masts, Wainscot, Copper, Timber, Fish and Furrs, Alloms in some places.

The Commodities of Russia.

TAllow, Hides, Caveare, abundance of rich Furrs, Black Fox, Martins, Sables, and the like: Hony, Wax, Cables, Ropes and Cordage.

The Commodities of Barbary.

GOat-skins, Almonds, Dates, Aneale, Gum, Feathers, Salt-petre, Gold plentifully: And from *Guinea*, Hides, Elephant-teeth and Grain.

The Commodities of the Low-Countries.

TApestry, Battery-work, Steel, Cambricks, Lawns, Hops, Mather, Butter, Cheese, Grograms, Bozatoes, Chamblets, Mocadoes, Brushes, Tape, Linnen-Cloth, Pots, Bottles, Wheat, Rye, Salt, Chimny-backs, Blades, Horses, Sope, Fish, Herrings, Cods, Ling, and many things; as Diaper, Smalt, Hoops of Iron.

The Commodities of the West-Indies.

FRom the *Low-Country* beginning the *West-India* Trade, let us set down the Commodities of it, seeing that the States of the *United Provinces* have made lately a Society of Merchants, bearing Date the ninth

ninth of *June*, 1621. wherein other Nations may be Adventurers, as by their Letters Patents appeareth; prohibiting all other their Subjects or Inhabitants, that they ſhall not Trade from the ſaid Countries, nor out, or from any other Kingdom and Country whatſoever, unto the Coaſts and Countries of *Africa*, from *Tropicus Cancri* along to the Cape of *Bona Speranza*, neither in the Countries of *America*, from the ſouth end of *Magellanes le Mary*, and other *Straits*, to the *Straits* of *Anian* on every ſide, *Nova Guinea* included, upon forfeiture of the Ships and Goods, and all their poſſeſſions, within their Juriſdiction and Command, and Arreſts of their Perſons, unleſs they be of the ſaid Company made and eſtabliſhed for the *Weſt-India* Trade.

Gold and Silver, Cocheneal, Sugars, rich Indico, Donnigo, Ginger, Pearls, Emeraulds, Hides, Campeche or Logwood, Salſaparilla, Tobacco, Canafiſtula, Cocuſ-wood, Lignum vitæ, Cotton-wooll, Salt, and ſome other Drugs for Phyſick or dying of Stuffs. And this may ſuffice for a declaration of the principal Commodities of moſt Countries.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of Docks.

THeſe *Docks* or *Harbours* are cut into the Land without further Current, and are uſeful for the convenient lying of Veſſels, Hoys, Lighters, Barges, Boats, *&c.* in order to the convenient delivery of Proviſion, Victuals, Fuel, *&c.* to the adjacent Inhabitants. They are in number very many.—Some

of the chief are *Scotland-Dock*, adjoyning to *White-hall*,——*White-Fryars-Dock*, *Puddle-Dock*, at the West-end of *Thames Street*.——*Queen-Hithe-Dock*, a place of much Trade for ground Corn, or Meal, which is brought out of the West Country thither in great quantities; *Billings-Gate-Dock*, a place of great Trade, and where Ships of considerable Burthen may harbour.——*Sabbs-Dock*, *Tower-Dock*, St. *Katherines-Dock*,—*Hermitage-Dock*,—*Execution-Dock*; which though it be of latter years fitted up, retains to this day the former name, which it received because it was the only place for Executing *Pyrats* and *Sea-Robbers*, which is usually done by Hanging them on a Gibbet Erected at low-water-mark.——*Limehouse-Dock*, And on the South-shore are, *Clinck-Dock*, and St. *Saviours-Dock*—There are besides these, many *Docks* for private uses, as for repairing of Ships and Vessels, which we omit.

Under this Head of Trade, and in this place, it may not be improper to give a brief Account of the *Porters* of *London*, who are not incorporate Companies, but Brotherhoods; whose Original and Government are by Acts of *Common-Council*.—They are of two sorts.

1. *Ticket-Porters*, who take up, weigh, load and house all Merchants Goods; as Cloth, Fruit, Sugars, Oyls, Wines, Metals, *&c.* and have to their Governour, Sir *Thomas Allen*: These are very numerous; their Quarteridge is 4 *d.* each.

2. *Fellowship-Porters*.——To these belong the shoring or landing, housing, carrying or recarrying all measurable Goods, as Corn, Salt, Coals, *&c.* Their chief Governour, is the Alderman of *Billings-Gate*-Ward, who is at present Sir *John Peak*. These are in number about 700, and their Quarteridge is 12 *d.* each

each.——These and the former have very good Government and Orders among themselves, and before any is admitted to that Employ among them, they pay a Fine.——The *Ticket-Porters* give good security for their Honesty, and Fidelity, so that no more need be done, but to take notice of his name, which is stampt on his Ticket that hangs at his Girdle, and repairing to their Governour, satisfaction may be had for any wrong or misbehaviour, *&c.*

There is a very remarkable Custom among the *Fellowship-Porters*, as an ingenious Person that belongs to their Society informed me, which is thus:

The next *Sunday* after every *Midsummer*-day, they have a Sermon preached to them, so ordered by an Act of *Common-Council*, in the Parish-Church of St. *Mary-on-the-Hill*, preparative to which this Order is observed; they furnish the Merchants and their Families about *Billings-Gate* with *Nosegays* or *Posies* over Night, and in the Morning they go from their Common-Hall, or place of Meeting, in good Order, each having a *Posie* or *Nosegay* in his hand; they walk through the middle Isle to the Communion-Table, where are two basons; and every one offers something to the relief of the Poor, and towards the Charges of the day. After they have all past, the Deputy, the Merchants, their Wives, Children and Servants, do all come in Order from their Seats, and bestow their Offerings also; which is a Ceremony of much variety. I am certainly informed, that the very charges of their *Nosegays* cost them in one year, not long ago, near 20 *l.*

CHAP. XXX.

Of Money and Gold.

Of Hebrew Money.

A Mite three parts of one C.
A Quadrans, or Farthing, 2 mites
An Aſſary, or Farthing, half penny farthing.
A Gerah, or piece of Money, penny half penny.
A Drachm, or penny, ſeven pence half penny.
A Didrachm, or Shekel one ſhilling three pence.
A Sater or, or Shekel of the Sanctuary, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
A Mina, or pound, 3 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
A Talent of Silver, 187 *l.* 10 *s.*
A Shekel of Gold, Peice, a Dracon, Darius, or Drachm of Gold, 15 *s.*
A Pound of Gold, 75 *l.*
A Talent of Gold, 2250 *l.*

Of Engliſh *Gold, and Money.*

Fineneſs of Gold is Eſtimated by the Karract, which is no certain Weight, but the $\frac{1}{24}$ of any quantity, this Karract is divided into Grains and Parts: The Karract that Weighs Jewels is divided into 4 Grains, 20 of which make 24 Grains Troy, or 1 penny weight.

As 12 to 1 in value, ſo is Gold to Silver.

Therefore if an *Hebrew* Talent of Silver is valued at 375 pound, that of Gold is worth 375 pound.

In *England* Gold is thus Eſtimated: One Penny weight of Angel Gold is worth 4 Shillings 2 pence half penny

Crown

Crown Gold, 3 Shillings 10 pence half peny.
Sovereign Gold, 3 Shillings 6 pence half peny.

The Standard for Starling *Money in* England.

11 Ounces 2 Drams fine Silver, and 18 Drams of Allay of Copper.

13 Ounces of pure Silver is worth 3 pound 4 shillings 6 pence.

1 Ounce without Allay, is worth 5 shillings 4 pence half peny.

12 Ounces with Allay, is worth 3 pound.

1 Ounce with Allay is worth 5 shillings.

The Standard for Gold, in the pound Troy 22 Karracts of fine Gold; 2 Karracts of Allay, Silver or Copper, *viz.* 11 Ounces fine Gold, 1 Ounce Allay.

The *Spanish*, *French*, and *Flemish* Gold as *English*.

The *French* and *Dutch* put more Allay Money than *English*.

		l.	s.	d.	
1 Pound Troy of Gold	is worth	40	18	4	3/4
1 Pound Haver. of Gold		49	13	8	1/4
1 Pound Troy of Silver	is worth	03	03	0	0
1 Pound Haver. of Silver		03	15	3	1/2

A Hundred Pound in Gold weighs 1 Pound 11 Ounces, 3 Quarters.

A Hundred Pound in Silver weighs 26 Pound, 9 Ounces Haverdupois.

CHAP. XXXI.

Foreign Coin reduced to English *Money.*

Spanish Money.

6 Arnados	make 1	Mervid.
54 Mervids		Ryal. or 6 *d. English.*
11 Ryals		Ducat.
8 Ryals		Piece of 8, or 4 *s. Engl.*
4 Quartiliards		Ryal or 6 *d. Engl.*

Portugal Money.

[illegible] or 10 Ryals	make 1	Ryal, or 6*d. Eng.*
		Testoon.
		Ducat.
		Milt of Gold.

French Money.

12 Deniers	make 1	Soulx.
20 Soulx		Frank or Liver.
16 Soulx		Cardeque.
4 Carducas		Crown.

Scotch.

1 Small Piece	make	2 *d.* 1 *q. English.*
3 Small Pieces		1 Nob. *Scot.* or 6*d* ¾ *En.*
2 Nobles Scotch		1 Mark, or 13*d.* 2 *q. Eng.*
3 Nobles Scotch		1 *l. Scot.* or 20 *d. Engl.*

Irish.

In.° Iriſh. Roche

2 *Ob.* or 4 *d.* 2 *q. Eng.* 20 Harpers	is	1 Harper, or 9 *d. Engl.* 1 *l. Iriſh*, 15 *s. Engliſh.*

Flemiſh.

8 Pence	is	1 Groat.
2 Groats		1 Single Stiver.
2 Single Stivers		1 Double Stiver, or 3 *d.* 1 *q. En*
20 Single Stivers, or 10 Double		1 Guilder, 3 *s.* 4 *d. Engliſh.*
6 Guilders		1 Pound.

Perſian Coyns.

2 Biſtees	is	1 Shawhee.
2½ Shawhees		1 Lawree.
2 Shawhees		1 Mammoodee.

Hollands Money.

A Doit	makes	8.
8 Doits		1 Stiver 3 *q.* ⅔ & 25 Doits.
2 Stivers		1 Doppelgen.
6 Stivers		1 Shilling *Hol.* 11 *d.* ½ *Eng.*
1 Rixdoller		50 Stivers, 4 *s.* 6 *d. Engl.*

E 5 CHAP.

CHAP. XXXII.

For the better instructing of Young Traders, I have here added an Account of Weights, Measures, and Numbers.

THree Barly-corns make an Inch, two and a half a Nail. A Hand is four Inches, or Fingers breadth; 3 Hands is a Span, 4 Hands or 12 Inches a Foot, 2 Foot makes a Pace, 5 Foot a Geometrical pace, 3 Foot, or 16 Nails is a Yard, one Yard and a quarter, that is 20 Nails make an English Ell. A Dutch Ell or stick is three quarters of a Yard; which way they commonly measure Tapistry.

Six Foot makes a Fathom.

Ten Foot is a Gad, or Geometrical Perch, sometimes Nine foot.

Sixteen foot and a half is a pole or perch by the Statute.

Eighteen foot a Wood-land perch, used in Fens and Moors.

21 foot a Forest perch, used in *Ireland* or *Lancashire*.

18 foot three quarters a *Scotch* pole or perch.

4 *Statute* perches, or 100 Links make a Chain.

125 Geometrical paces make a *Stade*.

8 *Stades*, or a thousand Geometrical paces make an *Italian* Mile, used by *Englishmen* at *Sea*.

An *English* Mile is 1760 Yards.

8 Furlongs make an *English* Mile, as 8 *Stades* an *Italian*

3 *Italian*

3 *Italian* Miles are an *Engliſh* League.

Four thouſand Geometrical Paces make a ſmall *German* Mile, five thouſand a great.

Forty ſquare Perches is a Rood, four Rood an Acre, that is, to ſay, 160 perches in length, 1 in breadth; or 80 perches in length, and 2 in breadth; or 4 in breadth, and 40 in length, make an Acre.

Ten Chains in length, and one in breadth make an Acre.

Thirty Acres is a Yard Land, and one Hide of Land is a hundred Acres.

Ten Foot every way is a ſquare, that is, a hund. ſquare Feet.

How to meaſure Wood; neceſſary for Countrymen.

A Coard of Wood is four Foot over, four Foot deep, eight Foot long, being 128 Cubick Feet.

A Stack of Wood is 3 foot over, 3 foot deep, and 12 long, which makes 108 Cubick feet.

Block-wood, being great Logs, are ſold by the Coard, ſmall by the Stack.

A Cubick Foot contains 1728 cubick Inches, a cubick Yard 27 cubick Feet, or 46656 cubick Inches.

50 Foot of Timber makes a Load, 40 foot makes a Tun, 20 foot a Butt or Pipe, 10 foot an Hogſhead.

18 Foot ſquare, and 1 foot deep, or 324 cubick feet is called a Floor.

A Brick by the *Statute* ſhould be 9 Inches long, 4 and a quarter broad, and 2 and a half thick; 500 make a Load, and 1000 of plain Tiles likewiſe.

How much Plank makes a Load.

300 Foot of 2 Inch Plank, 200 fo
Plank, 150 foot of 4 Inch Plank, 40
a half Plank, and 200 of Inch mak

CHAP. XXXIII.

Something Useful to know about Sale of Goods.

CAnvas Cloth, 120 Ells is accounted an Hundred.

Fustian, 14 Ells is a Chief, but of fine Linnen, Silk, and Syndon, 10 Ells make a Chief.

Fish, as Ling, Haberdine and Codfish, *&c.* 124 is an Hundred; 1240 makes a Thousand. Eels, 25 to a *Strike*, 10 *Strike* to the Bind. Herrings and *Stock-fish*, 120 to a Hundred; 1200 makes a Thousand in a Barrel, 12 Barrels make a Last.

Laths; There must be but fivescore to the Hundred, of five foot long; but four foot long are sixscore, or 120 to the Bundle; their breadth one Inch and half, half an Inch thick.

There are 120 Deals and Nails to the Hundred, four thousand six Inches Tree-Nails (being made for *Ship-pins*) three thousand nine Inches, two thousand foot, fifteen hundred eighteen Inches, or one thousand two foot Tree-Nails or *Ship-pins* go to the Thousand, and there's a Load of Timber in them.

Lime is sold by the Bag in *London*, which should be a Bushel; 25 make a Hundred: In the Country it is sold by the Load, which is about forty Bushels.

Hoops are sold by the Bundle, as 70 Pipe-Hoops [illegible]head, 120 Barrel or Kilderkin, 180 Pink or [illegible] make a Hundred.

[illegible]t, are numbred by the Kipp, of fifty [illegible] Other skins fivescore to the Hun-

Furs,

Furs, as *Sables*, Filches, Minks, Martins, Greys, and Jennets, forty skins make a Timber.

Glaſs, a *Seam* is 24 *Stone*, or 120 l. *New-Caſtle* Glaſs, 5 foot make a Table, 45 Tables make a Caſe, *Normandy*-Glaſs, 25 Tables is a Caſe, which is cut into long ſquares, the other Diamond-faſhion. Glaſs-Bottles, 21 to the Dozen; 12 ſuch Dozen, or 252 make a Groſs, which is a Days Work.

Paper, a Bale is ten Ream; a Ream twenty Quire, twenty four ſheets in a Quire; in *Genoa* Paper twenty five ſheets in a Quire.

Parchment, a Roll is five dozen, twelve skins a Dozen.

Hides, Ten make a Dicker, twenty Dicker a Laſt.

Gloves, Ten pair is a Dicker; Horſe-ſhoes the ſame.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXIV.

A TABLE of Expences and Wages.

	Week.			Month.			Year.		
	l.	sh.	d.	l.	sh.	d.	l.	sh.	d.
1	0	0	7	0	2	4	1	10	5
2	0	1	2	0	4	8	3	0	10
3	0	1	9	0	7	0	4	1	3
4	0	2	4	0	9	4	6	1	8
5	0	2	11	0	11	8	7	12	1
6	0	3	6	0	14	0	9	2	6
7	0	4	1	0	16	4	10	12	1
8	0	4	8	0	18	8	12	3	4
9	0	5	3	1	1	0	2	13	9
10	0	5	01	1	3	4	15	4	2
11	0	6	5	1	5	8	16	14	10
1	0	7	0	1	8	0	18	5	0
2	0	14	0	2	16	0	36	10	0
3	1	1	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
4	1	8	0	5	12	0	73	0	0
5	1	15	0	7	0	0	91	5	0
6	2	2	0	8	8	0	109	10	0
7	2	9	0	9	16	0	127	15	0
8	2	12	0	11	4	0	146	0	0
9	3	3	0	12	12	0	164	5	0
10	3	10	0	14	0	0	182	10	0
11	3	17	0	15	8	0	200	15	0
12	4	4	0	16	16	0	219	0	0
13	4	11	0	18	4	0	239	5	0
14	4	18	0	19	12	0	255	10	0
15	5	5	0	21	0	0	273	15	0
16	5	11	0	22	8	0	292	0	0
		19	0	23	16	0	310	5	0
		6	0	25	4	0	328	10	0
			0	26	12	0	336	15	0
			0	28	0	0	365	0	0

Pence.

Shillings.

CHAP. XXXV.

The Principal CITIES and *Market-Towns* in *England* and *Wales*, with the Distance of one CITY and *Market-Town* from another. To which is added, An Account in what County each City and Town lies, and the respective Market Days; A Thing Useful to be known by all Whole-Sale Dealers: And likewise it is Useful to direct all Tradesmen in their Travelling upon the Road from Town to Town, and from City to City.

I. The Road from *London* to *Huntington*, *Stamford*, *York*, *Durham* and *Berwick*——to *Newmarket* and *Norwich*,——to *Cambridge*, *Ely* and *King's-Lynn*, to *Bury*,——to *Walsingham*——to *Peterborough*, and *Boston*,——to *Lincoln*, *Hull* and *Flamborough*.

Berwick Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm	*Totals.* c m.	mm	County.
Waltham Cross.	12	12	12	12	*M. & H.*
Hoddesdon, Th.	5	6	17	18	*Hartf.*
Ware, Tu.	3	3	20	21	*Hartf.*
Puckeridge.	4	6	24	27	*Hartf.*
Buntingford, Sat.	3	4	27	31	*Hartf.*
Royston, W.	6	7	33	38	*H. & C.*
Caxton, Tu.	9	12	42	50	*Cambr.*
Huntington, Sat.	6	7	48	57	*Hunting.*
Stilton.	9	12	57	69	*Hunting.*
Water-Newton.	5	6	62	75	*Hunting.*

Part of *Berwick*-Road.	*Partic* cm.	mm	*Totals.* cm.	mm.	County.
Stamford, M. F.	7	8	69	83	*Lincoln.*
Southwitham	8	10	77	93	*Lincoln.*
Grantham, S.	8	11	85	104	*Lincoln.*
Newark, W.	10	14	95	118	*Nottin.*
Tuxford, M.	10	13	105	131	*Nottin.*
Bramby on the Moor	8	10	113	141	*Nottin.*
Beautry, S	4	6	117	147	*Yo. w. r.*
Doncaster, S.	6	8	123	155	*Yo. w. r.*
Wentbridge	7	10	130	165	*Yo. w. r.*
Ferry-bridge	4	5	134	170	*Yo. w. r.*
Sherborn, S.	4	6	138	176	*Yo. w. r.*
Tadcaster, Th.	4	6	142	182	*Yo. w. r.*
YORK, Th. S.	8	9	150	191	*Yo. n. r.*
Skipbridge	6	8	156	199	*Yo. w. r.*
Borough-bridge, S.	7	10	163	209	*Yo. w. r*
Sandheuton	8	12	171	221	*Yo. n. r.*
Northallerton, W.	5	8	176	229	*Yo. n. r.*
Great Smeton	5	6	181	235	*Durh.*
Darlington, M.	5	8	186	243	*Durh.*
Woodham	6	8	192	251	*Durh.*
DURHAM, S.	8	11	200	262	*Northu.*
Newcastle, Tu. S.	12	14	212	276	*Northu.*
Morpeth, W.	12	15	224	291	*Northu.*
Caucot	8	10	232	301	*Northu.*
Alnwick, S.	6	8	238	309	*Northu.*
Belford	12	14	250	323	*Northu.*
Hagerston	6	8	256	331	*Northu.*
Berwick, S.	6	2	262	339	*Berwic.*
Norwich-Road.					
Puckeridge			24	27	*Hartf.*
Barkway	7	8	31	35	*Hartf.*
Barley	2	2	33	37	*Hartf.*
Wittlesford-bridge	8	8	41	45	*Cambr.*

Part

Part of *Norwich* Road.	Partic cm.	mm	Totals. cm.	mm	County.
Firſt Ditch	5	7	46	52	*Cambr.*
Newmarket, Tu.	7	8	53	60	*Ca. & S*
Barton-Mills	7	8	66	68	*Suffolk.*
Thetford, S.	9	11	69	79	*Norfolk.*
Larlingford	6	8	75	87	*Norfolk.*
Attleborough, Th.	4	6	79	93	*Norfolk.*
Windham, F.	6	6	85	99	*Norfolk.*
NORWICH, W. F. S.	6	9	91	108	*Norw.*
Kings-Lynn-Road					
Barkway			31	35	*Hartf.*
Foulmere	6	7	37	42	*Cambr.*
Cambridge, S.	6	9	43	51	*Cambr.*
Milton	3	4	46	55	*Cambr.*
Streetham-Ferry	6	7	52	62	*Cambr.*
ELY, S.	4	6	56	68	*Cambr.*
Littleport	4	5	60	73	*Cambr.*
Southrey	5	6	65	79	*Norfolk*
Dounham, S.	5	7	70	86	*Norfolk*
Seeching, Tu.	6	7	76	93	*Norfolk*
Kings-Lynn, T. S.	4	5	80	98	*Norfolk*
Bury-Road.					
Newmarket, Tu.			53	60	*Cd. & S.*
Kenford	3	4	56	64	*Suffolk.*
Burrow-bridge	3	5	59	69	*Suffolk.*
Bury St. Edmonds, W.	4	5	63	74	*Suffolk.*
Walſingham-Road.					
Barton-Mills			66	68	*Suffolk.*
Brandon-Ferry	8	9	68	77	*Suffolk.*
Hilborow	6	9	74	86	*Suffolk.*

Swaff-

Part of *Walsingham* Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm	*Totals.* cm.	mm	County.
Swaffham, Sat.	4	6	78	92	*Norfolk.*
Newton.	3	5	81	97	*Norfolk.*
Fakenham, Th.	8	12	89	109	*Norfolk.*
Walsingham, F.	4	6	93	115	*Norfolk.*
Boston Road.					
Stilton.			57	69	*Hunting.*
Taxley, Tu.	2	2	59	71	*Hunting.*
PETERBOROW, *S.*	3	5	62	76	*Northa.*
Crowland.	9	11	71	87	*Lincoln.*
Spalding, Tu.	8	11	79	98	*Lincoln.*
Gosberton	4	6	83	104	*Lincoln.*
Boston, W. Sat.	8	10	91	114	*Lincoln.*
Flamborough Road.					
PETERBOROW, *S.*			62	76	*Northa.*
Market-deeping, Th.	8	11	70	87	*Lincoln.*
Bourn, Sat.	5	6	75	93	*Lincoln.*
Beacon hill.	6	8	81	101	*Lincoln.*
Sleaford, M.	7	9	88	110	*Lincoln.*
Branswell,	4	6	92	116	*Lincoln.*
The five ways.	5	6	97	122	*Lincoln.*
LINCOLN, Fr.	5	7	102	129	*Lincoln.*
The Windmills	8	10	110	139	*Lincoln.*
Redburn.	7	9	117	148	*Lincoln.*
Elsham,	8	10	125	158	*Lincoln.*
Barton, Tu.	5	6	130	164	*Lincoln.*
Hull, Tu. Sat.	5	6	135	170	*Yor. e. r.*
Beverley, W. S.	6	9	141	179	*Yor. e. r.*
Wootton.	6	8	147	187	*Yor. e. r.*
Killham, Th.	8	9	155	196	*Yor. e. r.*
Burlington, Sat.	6	8	161	204	*Yor. e. r.*
Flamborough.	4	5	165	209	*Yor. e. r.*
Flamborough-head.	2	2	167	211	*Yor. e. r.*

II. The Road from *London* to *Colcheſter*, *Ipſwich*, and *Yarmouth* ——— to *Harwich*.

Yarmouth Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm	*Totals.* c m.	m m	County.
Rumford, W.	10	12	10	12	*Eſſex.*
Burntwood, Th.	5	6	15	18	*Eſſex.*
Ingerſton,	5	6	20	24	*Eſſex.*
Chelmsford, F.	5	5	25	29	*Eſſex.*
Witham.	7	8	32	37	*Eſſex.*
Kelendon.	3	4	35	41	*Eſſex.*
Colcheſter, *S.*	8	9	43	50	*Eſſex.*
Stretford-ſtreet.	5	7	48	57	*Suffolk.*
Ipſwich, W. F. S.	7	11	55	68	*Suffolk.*
Woodbridge, W.	7	7	62	75	*Suffolk.*
Wickham.	3	4	65	79	*Suffolk.*
Saxmundam, Th.	5	7	70	86	*Suffolk.*
Blithborough.	6	10	76	96	*Suffolk.*
Beckles, S.	7	10	83	106	*Suffolk.*
Fritton.	5	9	88	115	*Suffolk.*
Yarmouth, S.	4	6	92	121	*Suffolk.*
Harwich Road.					
Colcheſter, S.			43	50	*Eſſex.*
Ardley.	4	5	47	55	*Eſſex.*
Maningtree, Tu.	4	4	51	59	*Eſſex.*
Street.	7	8	58	67	*Eſſex.*
Harwich, Tu.	3	4	61	71	*Eſſex.*

The

III. The Road from *London* to *Rochester*, *Canterbury*, and *Dover*, —— to *Sandwich* and *Deal*.

Dover-Road	*Partic* m.	*Partic* m.	*Totals.* m.	*Totals.* m.	County.
Deptford	4	5	4	5	*Kent*
Dartford, S.	10	11	14	16	*Kent*
Northfleet, Tu.	4	5	18	21	*Kent*
ROCHESTER, Fr.	8	9	26	30	*Kent*
Chatham	1	1	27	31	*Kent*
Sittingborn	7	9	34	40	*Kent*
Bocton-street	8	10	42	50	*Kent*
CANTERBURY, W. S.	4	6	46	56	*Kent*
Liddon	9	10	55	66	*Kent*
Dover, W. S	3	5	58	71	*Kent*
Deal-Road.					
CANTERBURY, W. S.			46	56	*Kent*
Wingham	5	7	51	63	*Kent*
Sandwich, W. S.	5	6	56	69	*Kent*
Deal	4	5	60	74	*Kent*

IV. The Road from *London* to *Tunbridge* and *Rye*.

Rye-Road.					
Bromely, Th.	5	7	6	7	*Kent*
Sevenoke, S.	10	13	16	20	*Kent*
Tunbridge, F.	4	6	20	26	*Kent*
Stonecrouch	10	13	30	39	*Kent*
Newenden	8	11	38	50	*Kent*
Rye, W. S.	8	10	46	60	*Sussex*

V. The

V. The Road from *London* to *Maidſtone*, *Aſhford*, and *Hith*.

Hith-Road.	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm.	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County.
Eltham	6	8	6	8	*Kent*
Birchwood	5	7	11	15	*Kent*
Wrotham, Tu.	8	10	19	25	*Kent*
Maidſtone, Th.	8	11	27	36	*Kent*
Hareſham	6	8	33	44	*Kent*
Aſhford, S.	8	12	41	56	*Kent*
Hith, S.	8	12	48	68	*Kent*

VI. The Road from *London* to *Lewis* and *Newhaven*

Newhaven-Road					
Croydon, S.	0	11	10	11	*Surry*
Godſtone	17	9	17	20	*Surry*
Eaſt-Greenſteed, Th.	8	10	25	30	*Suſſex.*
Sheffield-Green	6	8	31	38	*Suſſex.*
Lewis, S.	9	12	40	50	*Suſſex*
Newhaven	5	7	45	57	*Suſſex*

VII. The Road from *London* to *Arundel*

Arundel-Road					
Wantlebridge	6	8	6	8	*urry*
Epſom	6	7	12	15	*Surry*
Darking, Th.	8	9	20	24	*Surry*
Rohook	9	11	29	35	*Surry*
Billinghurſt	6	6	35	41	*Suſſex*
Parham	7	8	42	49	*Suſſex*
Arundel. W. S.	4	6	46	55	*Suſſex*

Wan-

VIII. The Road from *London* to *Portsmouth*, —— to *Chichester*.

Portsmouth Road.	*Partic* cm.	mm	*Totals.* cm.	mm	County.
Wansworth	5	6	5	6	*Surry*
Kingstone, S	5	6	10	12	*Surry*
Cobham	7	8	17	20	*Surry*
Guilford, S.	8	10	25	30	*Surry*
Godolming	3	4	28	34	*Surry*
Lippock	10	12	38	46	*Southa.*
Petersfield, S.	7	8	45	54	*Southa.*
Harnden	6	7	51	61	*Southa.*
Portsmouth, Th. *S.*	9	11	60	72	*Southa.*
Chichester Road.					
Godolming			28	34	*Surry*
Chidingfold	5	7	33	41	*Surry*
Midhurst, Th.	8	10	41	51	*Sussex.*
CHICHESTER, W.S.	9	11	50	62	*Sussex.*

IX. The Road from *London* to *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, *Plymouth*, and *Lands-End*. —— to *Winchester* and *Pool*. —— to *Southampton*. —— to *Weymouth* —— to *Minhead*.

Lands-End Road.					
New Brentford, Tu.	8	10	8	10	*Middl.*
Hounslow	2	2	10	12	*Middl.*
Staines, Fr.	5	7	15	19	*Middl.*
Bagshot	8	10	53	29	*Surry*
Hartley-Row	8	9	31	38	*Southa.*
Basingstoke, W.	8	10	39	48	*Southa.*
Whitchurch,	10	11	49	59	*Southa.*
Andover, S.	6	7	55	66	*Southa.*

Middle-

Part of *Lands-End* Road.	Partic cm.	Partic mm.	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County.
Middle-Wallop	6	7	61	73	*Southa.*
SALISBURY, Tu.S.	9	11	70	84	*Wilts*
4 Mile Poſt	7	8	77	92	*Wilts*
Shaftsbury, S.	11	12	88	104	*Dorſet*
Sherborne, Th. *S.*	12	15	100	119	*Dorſet*
Evil, or *Yeovel*, F.	4	5	104	124	*Somerſet*
Crewkern. S.	6	9	110	133	*Somerſet*
Axminſter, S.	9	13	119	146	*Devon.*
Honiton, S.	7	10	126	156	*Devon.*
EXETER, W. F.	12	16	138	172	*Devon.*
Chidly, S.	8	9	146	181	*Devon.*
Aſhburton, S.	7	9	153	190	*Devon.*
Brent	6	7	159	197	*Devon.*
Woodland	6	7	165	204	*Devon.*
Plymouth, M. Th.	8	10	173	214	*Devon.*
Lowe, S.	12	16	185	230	*Cornw.*
Foy, S.	7	9	192	239	*Cornw.*
Trenawry	5	6	197	245	*Cornw.*
Tregoney, S.	8	10	205	255	*Cornw.*
Blow-cold-wind	10	12	215	267	*Cornw.*
Blewſtone	4	5	219	272	*Cornw.*
Merkerjew, Th.	9	13	228	285	*Cornw.*
Penſance, Th.	2	3	230	288	*Cornw.*
Sennan	8	10	238	298	*Cornw.*
Pool Road.					
Bagſhot			23	29	*Surry*
Farnham, Th.	9	12	32	41	*Surry*
Alton, S.	7	9	39	50	*Southa.*
Alresford, Th.	8	9	47	59	*Southa.*
WINCHESTER. W. S.	7	8	54	67	*Southa.*
Rumſey, S.	9	11	63	78	*Southa.*

Caſtl

Part of *Pool* Road	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County.
Castlemalwood	6	8	69	86	*Southa.*
Ringwood. W.	8	10	77	96	*Southa.*
Knaston	6	8	83	104	*Dorset.*
Pool, M. Th.	5	6	88	110	*Dorset.*
Southampton Road.					
Alresford, Th.			47	59	*Southa.*
Twiford	7	9	54	68	*Southa.*
Swaland	5	6	60	74	*Southa.*
Southampton, Tu. F.	3	3	63	77	*Southa.*
Weymouth Road.					
Basingstoke, W.			39	48	*Southa.*
Cramborn	9	12	48	60	*Southa.*
Stockbridge	7	9	55	69	*Southa.*
East Den	7	9	62	78	*Southa.*
Dunkton, F.	5	6	67	84	*Wilts.*
Cranborn, W.	9	11	76	95	*Dorset.*
Blanford, S.	9	12	85	107	*Dorset.*
Milborn	6	8	91	115	*Dorset.*
Dorchester, S.	6	8	97	123	*Dorset.*
Weymouth, Tu. F.	7	9	104	132	*Dorset.*
Minhead Road.					
Andover, S.			55	66	*Southa.*
Ambrewsbury, F.	10	14	65	80	*Wilts.*
Shrawton	5	6	70	86	*Wilts.*
Karminster, S.	10	13	80	99	*Wilts.*
Maiden Bradley	5	7	85	106	*Wilts.*
Ilton, S.	8	9	93	115	*Sommer.*
Lidford	7	8	100	123	*Sommer.*

Alcot

Part of *Minhead* Road.	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County.
Ascot	8	10	108	133	Somerse
Bridgwater, Th.	8	10	116	143	Somerse
Nether-Stowley	6	8	122	151	Somerset
Watchet, S.	6	8	128	159	Somerset
Minhead	5	7	133	166	Somerset

X. The Road from *London* to *Marlborough* and *Bristol*, —— to *Glocester* and *Hereford*, —— to *Wells* —— to *Bath*, —— to *Monmouth* and St. *Davids* —— to *Carmarthen*.

Bristol-Road					
New Brentford, Tu.	8	10	8	10	*Middl.*
Hounslow	2	2	10	12	*Middl.*
Colebrook, W.	5	6	15	18	*Bucks*
Maidenhead, W.	7	9	22	27	*Berks*
Reading, S.	10	13	32	40	*Berks*
Woolhampton	9	10	41	50	*Berks*
Newbury, Th.	6	6	47	56	*Berks*
Chilton-Foliot	9	10	56	66	*Wilts*
Marleborough, S.	6	9	62	75	*Wilts*
Caln, Tu.	10	13	72	88	*Wilts*
Chipenham, S.	5	6	77	94	*Wilts*
Marshfield, Tu.	7	9	84	103	*Glocest.*
BRISTOL, WS.	10	12	94	115	*Gl. & S.*
Glocester and *Hereford* Road.					
Maidenhead, W.			22	27	*Berks*
Henly, Th.	7	8	29	35	*Oxford*
Nettlebed	4	5	33	40	*Oxford*
Henshington	6	6	39	46	*Oxford*
Abington, M F.	7	9	46	55	*Berks*

Part of *Glocester* and *Hereford*-Road.	Partic cm.	Partic mm.	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm.	County.
Farringdon, Tu.	10	13	56	68	*Berks*
Letchlade, Tu.	4	6	60	74	*Gloceſt.*
Fairford, Th.	2	3	62	77	*Gloceſt.*
Barnſley	4	6	66	83	*Gloceſt.*
Perrots-bridge	3	4	69	87	*Gloceſt.*
Burlip hill	7	8	76	95	*Gloceſt.*
GLOCESTER, W. S.	5	7	81	102	*Gloceſt.*
Huntley	5	8	86	110	*Gloceſt.*
Roſs, Th.	6	8	92	118	*Heref.*
HEREFORD, W. F. S.	10	13	102	131	*Heref.*
Wells-Road					
Marleborough, S.			62	75	*Wilts*
Devizes Th.	10	14	72	89	*Wilts*
Troubridge, S.	8	10	80	99	*Wilts*
Kilmerſdon	8	10	88	109	*Somerſet*
WELLS, W. S.	8	11	96	120	*Somerſet*
Bath-Road.					
Chipenham, S.			77	94	*Wilts*
Pickwick	3	5	80	99	*Wilts*
Bathford	4	5	84	104	*Somerſet*
BATH, W. S.	3	4	87	108	*Somerſet*
St. *Davids* Road.					
GLOCESTER, W. S.			81	102	*Gloceſt.*
Great-Dean, M.	8	12	89	114	*Gloceſt.*
Coverd	6	8	95	122	*Gloceſt.*
Monmouth, S.	4	5	99	127	*Monm.*
New-Church	9	12	108	139	*Monm.*
Newport, S.	8	12	116	151	*Monm.*

Part of St. David's Road.	Partic. cm.	mm	Totals. cm.	mm.	County.
Cardiff, W. S.	10	12	126	163	*Glamor.*
Cowbridge, Tu.	10	12	136	175	*Glamor.*
Newbridge	5	7	141	182	*Glamor.*
Aberavon	9	11	150	193	*Glamor.*
Swansey, W. S.	6	9	156	202	*Glamor.*
Llanelly, Tu.	9	11	165	213	*Carma.*
Kidwelly, Tu.	6	8	171	221	*Carma.*
Llacharn, F.	6	8	177	229	*Carma.*
Llangiddo	8	10	185	239	*Pemb.*
Haverford, W. Th. S.	10	13	195	252	*Pemb.*
Rock	6	8	201	260	*Pemb.*
St. Davids.	6	7	207	267	*Pemb.*
Carmarthen-Road					
Monmouth, S.			99	127	*Monm.*
Llantilio Cruſeny	7	8	106	135	*Monm.*
Abergavenny, Tu.	5	6	111	142	*Monm.*
Crecowel, Th.	4	7	115	148	*Brecon.*
Brecknock, W. S.	8	13	123	161	*Brecon.*
Redbrue	6	8	129	169	*Brecon.*
Llanimdiffry	8	11	137	180	*Brecon.*
Abermarlas	5	6	142	186	*Carma.*
Rue Raddor	6	8	148	194	*Carma.*
Carmarthen. W. S.	9	12	157	206	*Carma.*

XI. The Road from *London* to *Oxford*, *Worceſter*, and *Aberiſtwith*, —— to *Buckingham*, —— to *Ludlow* and *Montgomery*.

Aberiſtwith Road.					
Acton	6	8	6	8	*Middl.*
Uxbridge, Th.	9	10	15	18	*Middl.*
Beaconsfield, Th.	7	8	22	26	*Bucks*

Part of *Aberestwith* Road.	*Partic* cm.	mm	*Totals.* cm.	mm.	County.
High-Wickham, F.	5	6	27	32	*Bucks*
Stoken-Church	5	6	32	38	*Oxford*
Tetsworth	5	6	37	44	*Oxford*
Whately-Bridge	4	5	41	49	*Oxford*
OXFORD, W. S.	6	6	47	55	*Oxford*
Woodstock, Tu.	6	8	53	63	*Oxford*
Enston	5	6	58	69	*Oxford*
Morton-in-Marsh	10	13	68	82	*Gloceſt.*
Broadway	5	8	73	90	*Gloceſt.*
Perſhore, Tu.	7	12	80	102	*Worceſt.*
WORCESTER, W. F. S.	6	10	86	112	*Worceſt.*
Bromyard, M.	10	12	96	124	*Heref.*
Lemſter	8	11	104	135	*Heref.*
Preſtain, S.	8	13	112	148	*Radnor*
Ithon-River	8	13	120	161	*Radnor*
Raiadergwy	6	9	126	170	*Radnor*
Brunant	9	14	135	184	*Cardig.*
Aberiſtwith, M.	11	15	146	199	*Cardig.*
Buckingham-Road.					
Uxbridge, Th.			15	18	*Middl.*
Emerſham, Tu.	9	11	24	29	*Bucks*
Wendover, Th.	6	9	30	38	*Bucks*
Alesbury, S.	4	5	34	43	*Bucks*
East-Claydon	6	10	40	53	*Bucks*
Buckingham, S.	4	7	44	60	*Bucks*
Montgomery-Road.					
WORCESTER, W. F. S.			86	112	*Worceſt.*
Stockton	9	12	95	124	*Worceſt.*
Tenbury, Tu.	6	7	101	131	*Worceſt.*
Ludlow, M.	5	8	106	139	*Salop*
Newton	5	7	111	146	*Salop*
Biſhops-Caſtle, F.	5	7	116	152	*Salop*
Montgomery, Th.	6	7	122	159	*Montg.*

XII. The Road from *London* to *Coventry*, *Litchfield*, *Chester*, *Denbigh*, and *Holy-head*, —— to *Baldock*, St. *Neots*, and *Oakham*, —— to *Bedford*, *Wehing-borough*, and *Oakham*, —— to *Northampton*, *Leicester*, and *Darby*, —— to *Shrewsbury*, —— to *Lancaster*, *Kendal* and *Carlisle*.

Holy-head-Road.	*Partic.* cm.	mm	*Totals.* cm.	mm.	County.
Highgate	4	5	4	5	*Middl.*
Barnet, M.	6	7	10	12	*Hartf.*
St. *Albans*, S.	10	10	20	22	*Hartf.*
Dunstable, W.	10	12	30	34	*Bedfor.*
Little Brickhil	7	10	37	44	*Bucks*
Stony-Stretford, F.	7	9	44	53	*Bucks*
Towcester, Tu.	6	8	50	61	*Northa.*
Daventry, W.	10	12	60	73	*Northa.*
Dunchurch	6	8	66	81	*Warwic.*
COVENTRY, F.	8	11	74	92	*Warwic.*
Coleshil, W.	8	11	82	103	*Warwic.*
Wishaw Green	4	5	86	108	*Warwic.*
LITCHFIELD, Tu. F.	8	10	94	118	*Staffor.*
Rugely, Tu.	5	8	99	126	*Staffor.*
Brine-pits	5	7	104	133	*Staffor.*
Stone, Tu.	6	7	110	140	*Staffor.*
Pipe-yate	9	12	119	152	*Staffor.*
Namptwich, S.	7	10	126	162	*Chester*
Torperly	7	9	133	171	*Chester*
CHESTER, W. S.	7	11	140	182	*Chester*
Harding	5	7	145	189	*Flint*
Northop	3	5	148	194	*Flint*
Smelmils	6	7	154	201	*Denbi.*
Denbigh, W.	6	8	160	209	*Denbi.*
Bettus	7	11	167	220	*Denbi.*
Aberconway, F.	7	9	174	229	*Carnar.*
Penmenmaur	5	6	179	235	*Carnar.*

Part of *Holy-head* Road.	Partic. cm.	Partic. mm	Totals. cm.	Totals. mm	County.
Beaumaris, W. S.	5	0	184	241	*Angles.*
Llangaveny	9	10	193	251	*Angles.*
Rudband-bridge	6	7	199	258	*Angles.*
Holy-head	9	11	208	269	*Angles.*
Oakham-Road.					
Barnet, M.			10	12	*Hartf.*
Hatfield, Th.	7	8	17	20	*Hartf.*
Stevenage, F.	8	11	25	31	*Hartf.*
Baldok, Th.	4	6	29	37	*Hartf.*
Biggleswade, W.	5	8	34	45	*Bedfor.*
St. *Neots*, Th.	8	11	42	56	*Hunting.*
Great Catworth	7	10	49	66	*Hunting.*
Lidford	5	8	54	74	*Northa.*
Dean	6	8	60	82	*Northa.*
Oakham, S.	8	13	68	95	*Rutlan*
Bedford-Road.					
St. *Albans*, S.			20	22	*Hartf.*
Luton, M.	8	10	28	32	*Bedfor.*
Barton-Clay	5	8	33	40	*Bedfor.*
Bedford, Tu. S.	7	10	40	50	*Bedfor.*
Chellington	6	9	46	59	*Bedfor.*
Wellingborow, W.	6	9	52	68	*Northa.*
Kettering, F.	5	7	57	75	*Northa.*
Rockingham	8	10	65	85	*Northa.*
Uppingham, W.	4	5	69	90	*Rutlan.*
Oakham, S.	5	6	74	96	*Rutlan.*

Derby-Road.	Partic cm.	mm	Totals. cm.	mm.	County.
Stony-Stretford, F.			44	53	*Bucks*
Kings-Grafton	4	5	48	58	*Northa.*
Northampton, S.	6	9	54	67	*Northa.*
Brixworth	5	7	59	54	*Northa.*
Harborough, Tu.	7	10	66	84	*Leiceſt.*
Great Glen	7	9	73	93	*Leiceſt.*
LEICESTER, S.	5	6	78	99	*Leiceſt.*
Mountſorrel, M.	5	5	83	104	*Leiceſt.*
Loughborough, Th.	3	3	86	107	*Leiceſt.*
Kegworth	4	5	90	112	*Leiceſt.*
Derby, F.	8	10	98	122	*Derby*
Shrewsbury-Road					
COVENTRY, F.			74	92	*Warwic.*
Meriden	4	6	78	98	*Warwic.*
Birmingham, Th.	10	11	88	109	*Warwic.*
Dudley,	8	10	96	119	*Worceſt.*
Rourd Oak	6	8	102	127	*Staffor.*
Bridgnorth, S.	6	8	108	135	*Salop*
Wenlock, M.	6	8	114	143	*Salop*
Shrewsbury, W. Th. S.	10	13	124	156	*Salop*
Carliſle-Road.					
Stone, Tu.			110	140	*Staffor.*
Newcaſtle, M.	6	8	116	148	*Staffor.*
Brereton-Green	8	13	124	161	*Cheſter*
Laſtock	5	8	129	169	*Cheſter*
Warrington, W.	7	11	136	180	*Lancaſt.*
Newton	5	5	141	185	*Lancaſt.*
Wiggan, M. F.	7	8	148	193	*Lancaſt.*
Renchmore	7	9	155	202	*Lancaſt.*
Preſton, W. F. S.	7	7	162	209	*Lancaſt*
Baxton	5	6	167	215	*Lancaſt*

Part of *Carlisle*-Road.	*Partic* cm.	mm	*Totals.* cm.	mm.	County.
Garstang, Th.	5	5	172	220	*Lancast.*
Elhil	5	5	177	225	*Lancast.*
Lancaster, S.	5	5	182	230	*Lancast.*
Burton, Tu.	9	12	191	242	*Westm.*
Kendal, S.	9	12	200	254	*Westm.*
Hause-house	6	9	206	263	*Westm.*
Thurnby	7	10	213	273	*Westm.*
Penrith, Tu.	5	7	218	280	*Cumber.*
Hesket	7	9	225	289	*Cumber.*
CARLISLE, S.	7	9	232	298	*Cumber.*

The Table of ROADS *Described.*

The first Column contains the Names of Places wherein Cities are in Capital Letters, as in *Berwick*-Road, YORK, *&c.* and Market-Towns in Italic, as *Hoddesdon*, &c. The Letters after them shew the Days their Markets are kept on. The second Column shews the Distance of one place from another; and the third the Distance of each from *London*, in computed and measured Miles; *cm.* stands for computed, and *mm.* for measured Miles. The last shews the County each Town and City lies in; a thing of great Use in Directing of Post-Letters and Parcels.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXVI.

An Alphabetical *Account of all the Carriers and Waggoners, and Stage-Coaches that come to* London, Westminster, *and* Southwark, *from all parts of* England *and* Wales; *with the respective Days of their Going out.*

Mondays.

Ashby-de-la-zouch, *Leicestershire*, Ax in Alderman-bury.
St. Edmunds-Bury, Bull in *Bishopsgate-street.*
Brackley in *Northamptonshire*, Maidmaid in Carter-lane.
Battle in *Sussex*, Spur in *Southwark.*
Beudley in *Worcestershire*, Ipswich Arms in *Cullum-Street.*
Burton in *Staffordshire*, Castle in *Smithfield.*
Bagworth in *Leicestershire*, Castle in *Smithfield.*
Daventree in *Northamptonshire*, Bell-savage on *Ludgate-Hill.*
Exeter, Rose on *Holborn-Bridge.*
Falkingham, *Lincoln-shire*, Bell in *West-Smithfield.*
Gainsborough, *Lincolnshire*, Red Lion in *Aldersgate-street.*
Grantham, Newark, *Lincolnshire*, Cross-Keys in *White-Cross-street.*
Highworth, *Wiltshire*, George on *Holborn-Bridge.*
Kilworth, *Leicestershire*, Red Lion in *Aldersgate-street.*
Louth, *Lincolnshire*, George in *Aldersgate-street.*

Lyn, Green Dragon in *Bishopsgate-street.*
Leicester, Rose in *West-Smithfield.*
Lincoln, Barton, Stanford, Grantham, Red Lion in *Aldersgate-street.*
Loughborough, *Leicestershire*, Red Lion in *Aldersgate-street.*
Mansfield, *Nottinghamshire*, George in *West-Smithfield.*
Melton-Mowbray, *Leicestershire*, Bell-savage on *Ludgate-Hill.*
Nottingham, Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-Hill.*
Newmarket, Chequer in *Holborne.*
Oxford, White Swan on *Holborn-Bridge.*
Pool, *Dorsetshire*, Kings Arms on *Holborn-Bridge.*
Portsmouth, *White Hart* in *Southwark.*
Petersfield, Queens Head in *Southwark.*
Richmond, *Yorkshire*, White-Horse without *Cripplegate.*
Tixal, *Warwickshire*, Bell-savage on *Ludgate-Hill.*
Tamworth, *Warwickshire*, Castle in *West-Smithfield.*
Worcester, Blew Boar in *Holborn.*
Wolverhampton, *Staffordshire*, Bell-savage on *Ludgate-hill.*
Wellington, *Leicestershire*, Bear and Ragged Staff in *Smithfield.*

Tuesdays.

ST. Albans, Cock in *Aldersgate-street.*
Amersham, *Buckinghamshire*, Bell in *Holborn.*
Brentrey, *Essex*, Pewter Pot in *Leaden-Hall-street.*
Beconsfield, *Buckinghamshire*, Bell in *Warwick-Lane.*
Ely, Bull in *Bishopsgate-street.*

Guilford,

Guilford, *Surrey*, Queens head in *Southwark*.
Kempton, *Hertfordſhire*, Bell in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*.
Stanſteed, Mountfitchet, *Eſſex*, Rams-Head in *Fen-Church ſtreet*.
Windſor, Bell-ſavage on *Ludgate Hill*.

Wedneſdayes.

Binfield, *Berkſhire*, George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*.
Biſhop-Stafford, Kings-Head in *Leaden Hall*.
Buckingham, George in *Weſt-Smithfield*.
Biſciter, *Oxfordſhire*, Bull in *Holborn*.
Brill, *Buckinghamſhire*, Bear and Ragged Staff in *Smithfield*.
Copel, *Bedfordſhire*, Red Lion in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*.
Cocthrop near *Oxford*, Bell in the *Strand*.
Dillington, *Bedfordſhire*, George in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*.
Dreyton, *Buckinghamſhire*, Mermaid in *Carter-lane*.
Darking, Greyhound in *Southwark*.
Epping, *Eſſex*, Nags-head in *Aldgate*.
Hampſtead, *Hertfordſhire*, George in *Holborn*.
Huntington, Red Lion in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*.
Horſham, *Suſſex*, Kings head in *Southwark*.
Kimbolton, *Huntingtonſhire*, Red Lion in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*.
Litchfield, *Staffordſhire*, Caſtle in *Woodſtreet*.
Lemſtree, *Buckinghamſhire*, Bear and Ragged Staff in *Smithfield*.
Marſh, *Buckinghamſhire*, Mermaid in *Carter-lane*.
Norwich, Bull in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*.
Newport, *Eſſex*, Dolphin in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*.
Seare, *Surrey*, Katherine-Wheel in *Southwark*.
Tring, *Buckinghamſhire*, George in *Holborn*.
Watford, *Hertfordſhire*, George in *Holborn*.

Wickam,

Wickham, *Buckinghamshire*, George in *Aldersgate-street*.
Wallingford, *Barkshire*, Bull and Mouth in *Aldersgate-street*.
Stoke, Bruen, *Northamptonshire*, Castle in *West-Smithfield*.
Stoke-Haven, *Buckinghamshire*, Mermaid in *Carter-Lane*.

Thursdays.

ABington, Bell in *Fryday-street*.
Aylesbury, George on *Holborn-bridge*.
Andover, *Berkshire*, Kings Arms on *Holborn-bridge*.
Haverhill, *Suffolk*, four Swans in *Bishopsgate-street*.
Aversley, *Huntingtonshire*, Red Lion in *Aldersgate-street*.
Agham, *Hampshire*, White Hart in *Charing-Cross*.
Arundel, *Sussex*, Queens-head in *Southwark*.
Ashford, *Kent*, Spur in *Southwark*.
Bradford, *Berkshire*, White Horse in *Southwark*.
Basingstoke, *Kings Arms* on *Holborn-bridge*.
Burwash, *Sussex*, Queens-Head in *Southwark*.
Burford, *Oxfordshire*, Bell in *Fryday-street*.
Barton, *Oxfordshire*, Bell in *Woodstreet*.
Buckelbury, *Barkshire*, Cross-Keys in *Woodstreet*.
Bedford, Cock in *Aldersgate-street*.
Banbury, *Oxfordshire*, Rose on *Holborn-bridge*.
Chipton-Warden, *Northamptonshire*, white Swan on *Holborn-bridge*.
Cherbury, *Oxfordshire*, Rose on *Holborn-bridge*.
Cranfield, *Bedfordshire*, George in *Aldersgate-street*.

Can-

Canterbury-Poſt, Dark-houſe in *Billingſgate.*
Coliasby, *Northamptonſhire*, Caſtle in *Weſt-Smithfield.*
Crandon, *Northamptonſhire*, Bear and Ragged Staff in *Smithfield.*
Chipton-Norton, *Oxfordſhire*, Idem.
Cramborough, *Kent*, Kings-Head in *Southwark.*
Cranbrooke, *Kent*, Talbot in *Southwark.*
Dunchurch, *Warwickſhire*, Caſtle in *Weſt-Smithfield.*
Derington and Wellingborough, *Northamptonſhire*, Caſtle in *Weſt-Smithfield.*
Dorſet, Salisbury, Blandford, *Idem.*
Dover, Rams-Head in *Eaſt-Smithfield.*
Dorcheſter, Bell in the *Strand.*
Hook-Norton, *Oxfordſhire*, Roſe on *Holborn-bridge.*
Halliſax, *Yorkſhire*, White-Horſe without *Cripplegate.*
Hurſt, *Berkſhire*, Windmill in *Shoe-Lane.*
Harrold, *Bedfordſhire*, Bear and Ragged-Staff in *Smithfield.*
Hitching, *Hertfordſhire*, Swan in *St. Johns-ſtreet.*
St. Ives, *Huntingtonſhire*, Croſs-Keys in *White-Croſs-ſtreet.*
Ipſwich, Croſs-Keys in *Grace-Church-ſtreet.*
Ingerſtone, *Eſſex*, Three Nuns without *Aldgate.*
Kenton, *Warwickſhire*, George in *Smithfield.*
Kettring, *Northamptonſhire*, Roſe in *Weſt-Smithfield.*
Lutterworth, *Leiceſterſhire*, Ram in *Weſt-Smithfield.*
Lawworth, Rugby, Dun-Church, *Warwickſhire*, Bell in *Weſt-Smithfield.*
Leach-ſtead, *Oxfordſhire*, Bell in *Holborn.*
Marlborough, White Swan on *Holborn-bridge.*
Morlington, *Oxfordſhire*, Sarazens-Head in *Carter-Lane.*
Mavil, *Suſſex*, Kings-Head in *Southwark.*
Newbury, Kings Arms on *Holborn-bridge.*

Newport,

Newport, *Buckinghamshire*, Bell in *Alderſgate-ſtreet.*
Oldham, Aſton-under-Line, *Lancaſhire*, Red Lion in *Red-Croſs-ſtreet.*
Ony, *Buckinghamſhire*, Red Lion in *Redcroſs-ſtreet.*
Oundel, *Northamptonſhire*, Ram in *Smithfield.*
Piſſey, *Berkſhire*, Croſs-Keys in *White-Croſs-ſtreet.*
Potten, *Bedfordſhire*, Red Lion in *Alderſgate-ſtreet.*
Papworth, Kings-head in *Southwark.*
Petworth, *Suſſex*, White Hart in *Southwark.*
Saffron-walden, Bull in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.*
Strayton-harlow, *Warwickshire*, Sarazens-head in *Carter-lane.*
Stratford on Avon, *Warwickshire*, Bell-ſavage on *Ludgate-Hill.*
Stony-Stradford, *Buckinghamſhire*, Caſtle in *Weſt-Smithfield.*
Stains, Kings-head in *Southwark.*
Shoreham, *Suſſex*, Queens-head in *Southwark.*
Stow-Market, Pewter-pot in *Leaden-Hall-ſtreet.*
Stanbourne, *Eſſex*, Ram in *Fenchurch-ſtreet.*
Thrapſon, *Northamptonſhire*, Bear and Ragged Staff in *Weſt-Smithfield.*
Wincheſter, Roſe on *Holborn-bridge.*
Witney, *Oxfordſhire*, George in *Holborne.*
Whitchurch, *Shropſhire*, Caſtle in *Weſt-Smithfield.*
Warwick, at the Roſe in *Weſt-Smithfield.*
Wiltopp, *Hamptſhire*, Wind-Mill in *Shoe-lane.*
Watford, *Leiceſterſhire*, Caſtle in *Weſt-Smithfield.*
Wadhurſt, *Suſſex*, Queens-head in *Southwark.*

Frydays.

Frydays.

BEckles, *Suffolk*, Croſs-Keys in *Grace-Church-ſtreet.*
Blackbourn, Preſton, *Lancaſhire*, Bloſoms Inn in *Laurence-lane.*
Backwel, *Derbyſhire*, Bloſoms Inn in *Lawrence-lane.*
Billinghurſt, Queens-Head in *Southwark.*
Cheſham, *Buckinghamſhire*, White Swan on *Holborn-bridge.*
Coxel, Spread-Eagle in *Grace-Church-ſtreet.*
Cambridge, Bull in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.*
Cheſterfield, *Derbyſhire*, Caſtle in *Woodſtreet.*
Cirenceſter, *Gloceſterſhire*, Caſtle in *Woodſtreet.*
Crandan, *Buckinghamſhire*, George in *Weſt-Smithfield.*
Colcheſter, Spread-Eagle in *Grace-Church-ſtreet.*
Chinord near *Thame*, *Oxfordſhire*, Bell in the *Strand.*
Clare, Spread-Eagle in *Grace-Church-ſtreet.*
Chicheſter, White-Hart in *Southwark.*
Chiteſton, *Kent*, White-Horſe in *Southwark.*
Duſeley, *Gloceſterſhire*, Roſe in *Holborn.*
Dunmore, High Ruden, *Eſſex*, Ram in *Fenchurch-ſtreet.*
Gloceſter, Bell-ſavage on *Ludgate-hill.*
Henley, White Swan on *Holborn-bridge.*
Hadnam, *Buckinghamſhire*, Talbot in the *Strand.*
Heningham, Spred-Eagle in *Grace-Church-ſtreet.*
Harwich, Sarazens-Head within *Aldgate.*
Kendal, *Weſtmorland*, White Horſe in *Cripplegate.*
Leeds, *Yorkſhire*, Idem.
Lancaſter, Wiggon, Warington, Leverpool.

Bolton

Bolton, Swan with two Necks in *Lad-lane.*
Mancheſter, Bloſoms Inn in *Laurence-lane.*
Maxfield, Mancheſter, Congerton, Leake, Swan with two Necks in *Lad-lane.*
Middleton, Mancheſter, Boulton, Knucksford, Axe in *Aldermanbury.*
Maidenhead, Boult and Tun in *Fleetſtreet.*
Malmesbury, *Wiltſhire*, Bell in the *Strand.*
Northampton, Roſe in *Weſt Smithfield.*
Royſton, Vine in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.*
Rudenhigh, *Eſſex*, White Bear in *Lime-ſtreet.*
Southampton, White Swan in *Holborn.*
Salisbury, Kings Arms on *Holborn-bridge.*
Sheffield, *Yorkſhire*, Caſtle in *Woodſtreet.*
Shrewsbury, Bell in the *Strand.*
Stroud, *Gloceſterſhire*, Kings Head at the *Old Change*
Stroud-water, *Gloceſterſhire*, three Cups in *Bread-ſtreet.*
Swallowfield, *Witſhire*, Bull in *Holborn.*
Sunnock, *Kent*, Spur in *Southwark.*
Sudbury, Spread-Eagle in *Grace-Church-ſtreet.*
Tociter, *Northamptonſhire*, Caſtle in *Weſt-Smithfield.*
Thame, *Oxfordſhire*, Sarazens Head in *Friday-ſtreet.*
Uxbridge, Bull in *Holborn.*
Wing, *Buckinghamſhire*, George in *Holborn.*
Warrington, *Lancaſhire*, Caſtle and Falcon in *Alderſgate-ſtreet.*
Wisbich, Iſle of *Ely*, Bull in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.*
Weeden, *Northamptonſhire*, Pewter Platter in *St. Johns ſtreet.*
Wallingford, *Berkſhire*, Caſtle in *Woodſtreet.*
Woodford, Maidenhead in *St. Giles.*
Wittham, *Eſſex*, Croſs-Keys in *Grace-Church-ſtreet.*

CHAP.

Saturdayes.

Ashbourn, *Derbyſhire*, Caſtle in *Woodſtreet*.
Brumley, *Kent*, Kings-Arms in *Barnaby-ſtreet*.
Briſtol, Three Cups in *Breadſtreet*.
Bath, *Idem*.
Barnſtable, *Devonſhire*, Bull and Mouth in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*.
Bleechenley, *Surry*, Half Moon in *Southwark*.
Bridgnorth, *Shropſhire*, Bull and Mouth in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*.
Baldoc, in *Hertfortſhire*, Red Lyon in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*.
Billericay, *Eſſex*, Blew Boar in *White-Chappel*.
Bunnington, *Hertfortſhire*, Dolphin in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*.
Buſhey, *Hertfordſhire*, Angel in St. *Giles*.
Coddiot, *Hertfordſhire*, George in *Alderſgate ſtreet*.
Chelton, *Gloceſterſhire*, Sarazens-head in *Carter-lane*.
Coventry, *Warwickſhire*, Bell-Savage on *Ludgate-Hill*.
Chelmsford, *Eſſex*, Spred-Eagle in *Grace-Church-ſtreet*.
Crookhorn, Evil, Gerards-Hall in *Baſing-lane*.
Denby, Rixham, Rutham, Bloſoms Inn in *Lawrence-lane*.
Dunſtable, three Cups in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*.
Egham, *Surry*, Black Lion in *Water-lane*.
Elſtree, *Hertfordſhire*, Angel in St. *Giles*.
Epſom, Spread-Eagle in *Grace-Church-ſtreet*.
Eatonbridge, *Kent*, White-Horſe in *Southwark*.
Everſham, *Worceſterſhire*, Caſtle in *Woodſtreet*.
Grinſtead, *Suſſex*, White-Horſe in *Southwark*.

Hadham,

Hadham: *Hartfordshire* Bull in *Bishopsgate-street.*
Hertford: Idem.
Hodsdon: *Hertfordshire*: Green-Dragon in *Bishopsgate-street.*
Hatfield: Idem, Red-Lyon in *Aldersgate-street.*
Hereford, Cross-Keys in *Woodstreet.*
Sawbridge, Kidderminster, *Worcester-shire*, Bear and Ragged Staff, in *West-Smithfield.*
Lemster; *Hertford-shire*, White Swan in *Holbourn.*
Ludlow, *Shrop-shire*, George in *Aldersgate-street.*
Ledbury, *Hereford-shire*; Castle in Woodstreet.
Luton, *Bedford-shire*, Cock in *Aldersgate-street.*
Linsfield, *Surry*, half Moon in *Southwark.*
Monmouth, Cross Keys in *White-cross-street.*
Maidstone, *Kent*, Star on *Fishstreet-Hill.*
Malden, *Essex*, Blew Boar in *White-Chappel.*
Newport, Dreyton, Blosoms Inn in *Lawrence-Lane.*
Onger, *Essex*, White Bear in *Limestreet.*
Peterborough, Cross Keys in *Whitecross-street.*
Reading, *Berkshire*, Gerards-Hall in *Basing-Lane*,
Rickmansworth, *Hertfordshire*, Greyhound in *Holborn.*
Sturbridge, *Worcestershire*, Bear and Ragged Staff in *Smithfield.*
Taunton-Dean, *Somersetshire*, Bell in *Woodstreet.*
Wolverhampton, *Staffordshire*, Castle and Falcon in *Aldersgate-street.*
Ware, Vine in *Bishopsgate-street.*
Westchester, Blosoms Inn in *Lawrence-Lane.*
Watford, *Hertfordshire*, Bull in *Holborn.*
Weam, *Shropshire*, Blosoms Inn in *Lawrence-Lane.*
Yarmouth, Green Dragon in *Bishopsgate-street.*
York, Black Swan in *Holborn.*

ARTS

CHAP. XVXVII.

ARTS GLORY;

OR,

The Beſt and Eaſieſt Arithmetick *yet extant, Epitomized; comprehending ſo much of* Practical Arithmetick *as is of abſolute neceſſity for all thoſe that are engaged in a* Trade.

THE Parts of Arithmetick contained in this Brevium, are theſe;

Numeration,	*Multiplication,*
Addition,	*Diviſion,*
Subſtraction,	*Reduction.*

Of Numeration.

Numeration is that Part of Arithmetick, whereby we may duly value and expreſs any Figure ſet down in their places; and that you might the better know and underſtand what it is, I have here given you the Table of *Numeration*, whereby you may know and underſtand the Uſe of it.

Hun-

A Table of Numeration.

Hundreds of Millions.	Tens of Millions.	Millions.	Hundreds of Thousands.	Tens of Thousands.	Thousands.	Hundreds.	Tens.	Unites.
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

This Table hath nine Places, and in every one of them are set the value of each Figure, at the upper end

end of the Table, ſo that by this you may learn how to expreſs any number, if it exceed not theſe nine Figures; every Figure hath his Denomination, as one Unites, and another Tens, another Hundreds; ſo that if you would number the firſt upper Line, which contains all Nines, you muſt begin at the firſt Figure of Nine on your left hand; look over it, and ſee the denomination of that Figure, which is Hundreds of Millions: Well then, begin thus; nine hundred ninety nine Millions, nine hundred ninety nine Thouſands, nine hundred ninety nine; which is the denomination of all thoſe nine uppermoſt Figures; in the ſame manner you muſt number all the reſt: This the ſum and ſubſtance of *Numeration.*

Addition.

Addition is that part of Arithmetick, which ſheweth to add, or collect divers ſums or numbers together, and to expreſs their total value in one ſum; as for example; ſuppoſe the number 4667 and 2568. If you would gather theſe two ſums together, begin at the two firſt Figures on your Right hand; as thus; 8 and 7 is 15, then ſet down your 5 under the 8, and carry 1 to the next Figure, always obſerving this Rule, if your Number be above ten, or ten, you muſt carry one; if twenty, you muſt carry two to the next Figure, if thirty, carry three; if forty, carry four; in the like manner for all the reſt of the Figures or Numbers you meet with. Then proceed, and ſay, 1 and 6 is 7, 7 and 6 is 13; ſet down your 3 under the ſecond Figure, and carry 1 to the next, ſaying, 1 and 5 is 6, 6 and 6 is 12; ſet down 2, and carry 1 to the next, ſaying, 1 and 2 is 3, 3 and 4 is 7, ſet down your 7, and thus your ſum is finiſhed.

	4667
	2568
	7235

In

In the same manner you may do any other Sum I'll give you one example more, and so proceed.

If the number added do amount to 10,	897864
or 20, or 30, or 40, or 50, or any other	346123
number of the value of them, you must set	521897
down in the place of the Number added,	462178
and carry the figure of 1 for 10, of 2 for 20,	
of 3 for 30, so for any other after the same	
manner, to the next figure.	2228062

Addition of Money.

Note that 4 Farthings make 1 Penny, 12 Pence make 1 Shilling, 20 Shillings make 1 Pound Sterling.

If your sum hath in it Pounds, Shillings, Pence and Farthings; set the Farthings first to your right hand, and begin there, and if there remain any odd farthings, set them down at the line drawn underneath the same line you cast up, and carry the Pence to the next line of Pence, as for Example.

l.	s.	d.	q.
67893214	10	03	2
432689	02	06	0
25689	05	00	0
266	10	09	1
68351799	08	06	3

l.	s.	d.	q.
6743	12	00	0
346	00	10	1
78	08	11	2
6	02	06	3
7174	04	04	2

And so likewise for Pence, the odd Pence remaining, after cast up, set down underneath the line drawn, and carry the Shillings that were in those Pence to the place of Shillings, and likewise the Shillings, being cast up, the Pounds carry to the place of Pounds, but the odd Shillings set down under the line drawn. as the Example shews you plainly. Now if at any time no odd remains, set down a 0; now for the

proof

Proof, of your ſum, do thus; when you have caſt up your ſum, draw a line underneath your uppermoſt line of your ſum, and caſt up the other line of your ſum together, then ſubſtract that ſum from the total ſum before caſt up, and the remainder will be the number you cut off, if the ſum be true, elſe not.

Subſtraction.

Subſtraction is that part of Arithmetick, which deduceth, or taketh one number or ſum from another, the leſs from the greater, and produces what there remains: As ſuppoſe, you ſhould buy 786785 Sheep and Oxen, and you ſhould have ſold again 360604, would you know how many there would remain, do thus: place the greater number from which you would ſubſtract, and place the leſſer number to be ſubſtracted under it, then draw a line with your Pen underneath, as you ſee in the example; Then take the firſt Figure towards your right hand in the lowermoſt line, and ſay, 4 from 5 (which is the oppoſite figure) and there remains one, 0 from 8 and there remains 8, 6 from 7 and there remains one, always ſetting the remaining number in the line underneath, 0 from 6 and there remains 6, 6 from 8 and there remains 2, 2 from 7 and there remains 5.

	786785
	360604
	526181

Another example of Subſtraction, I would take 26896 from 34213, and know what there remains: Set your Sum, then take the lower number from the upper, beginning at the firſt Figure towards your Right Hand: 6 from 3 I cannot, but 6 from 13 and there remains 7: Obſerve this Rule always in Subſtraction, for every ten you want in the firſt place, you are to take from the ſecond;

	34213
	26896
	7317

as

as here you borrowed 10 in the firſt place, 6 from 3 you could not, but 6 from 13 and there remains 1; then carry 1 to the next Figure, and ſay 1 and 9 is 10, 10 from 1 I cannot, but 10 from 11, and there remains 1, then carry 1 to the next Figure, and ſay, 1 and 8 is 9, 9 from 2 I cannot, but 9 from 12, and there remains 3, ſet your 3 as in the Example: Then carry 1, and ſay, 1 and 6 is 7, 7 from 4 I cannot, but 7 from 14, and there remains 7; then carry 1, and ſay, 1 and 2 is 3, 3 from 3, and there remains 0; thus your Sum is finiſhed.

Subſtraction of Money,

Place the greateſt Number, from which the Subſtraction is to be made, in the uppermoſt line, and the number to be ſubſtracted or deduced, right underneath every Figure of the like kind, as Pounds under Pounds, Shillings under Shillings, Pence under Pence, and Farthings under Farthings, in this manner: Suppoſe you ſhould borrow the ſum of Money following in the upper Line, and ſhall have paid the ſum underneath; and if you would know how much remains owing, ſubſtract the lower number from the upper, and the number remaining is the ſum you owe; as thus;

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Lent,	789786	17	11	3
Paid,	692583	19	10	1
Remains	97202	18	01	2
Proof,	789786	17	11	3

Now

The way to prove this, is to add the Number you ſubſtract, and the remaining Number together, and they will make the upper Line, if the ſum be truly wrought.

Several Examples.

	l.	s.	d.
Lent,	67812345607	—10	—6
Paid at	21261642191	—01	—0
ſeveral	6897621	—03	—1
times,	346026	—00	—3
	2126888 5838	—04	—4
Remains,	46543459769	—06	—2

The way to do this Sum, is, to add the three ſeveral payments together, and place them underneath, as you ſee in the Sum, and ſubſtract that Line which is added together underneath, from the Line at the top, and place the remainder underneath the next Line, as you ſee in the ſum: The proof of your ſum is by adding the two lowermoſt Lines together, and if they make the ſame number as the uppermoſt Line doth, your ſum is right, but elſe is wrong; this ſhall ſuffice for *Subſtraction*: The next Rule is of *Multiplication*.

Multiplication.

Multiplication is that part of Arithmetick, by which is multiplied one Number by another, to the end the product may be known. In Multiplication there are three parts, Multiplicand, Multiplier, Product. Multiplicand is the Number given to be multiplied; Mul-

tiplier is the Number by which you multiply; the Product is that which is produced by the Multiplication: As to muliply 6 by four, the Product will be 24, for 4 times 6 is 24. There is Multiplication single, and Multiplication compound: Single, when the Multiplicand and Multiplier consists but of one single Figure.

For the ease understanding of the following Table, seek out your first or last Digit in the greater Figure, and from that go right forth to the right hand, till you come under the number of your second Digit, which is in the highest row, and then the number which is in the meeting of the rows of the little squares, which comes directly from both your propounded Digits, is the Multiplication that they may amount unto.

The Table of Multiplication.

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
		3	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
			4	16	20	24	28	32	36
				5	25	30	35	40	45
					6	36	42	48	54
						7	49	56	63
							8	64	72
								9	81

To proceed to the use of this Rule of Multiplication: I'll begin with one Figure first.

Multi-

Multiplicand.	68961324
Multiplier.	2
Product.	137922648

The second Example is when the Multiplier is two Figures.

The second Example.	The third Example.
689602	87968
67	987
4827214	7615767
4137612	03744
46203334	791712
	86824416

Division.

Division is the distributing a greater sum by the Unites of a lesser; or it is an Arithmetical dividing of a third Number, in respect of two propounded Numbers; which third Number shall often contain any Unity, as the greater of the two propounded Numbers can contain a lesser.

Division bringeth many parcels into few, but yet so, if these few taken together are equal in value to the other many; for by Division pence are turned into shillings, and shillings turned into pounds: As for example, of 120 shillings it makes 6 pounds, so are 120 turned into 6; which is a small Number; but if you consider the Denominators, you will see they are such, that one of the latter is equal with 20 of the first, and so in the value the sums are one, though in the number they differ, the latter sum is

the lesser always in Division, though in the working, the Sum is parted by another.

In Division are required three Numbers, Dividend, that is the greater sum, which is divided; the second, which is generally the lesser is the Divisor, by which you must divide the other Number; and the third is the Answer to the Question (how many times) and that is the Quotient. Now to know this Rule, first place your Dividend, then place your Divisor just under the first Figure, towards your left hand, just contrariwise to the Work of Multiplication; as for Example; If you would divide 365 (which are the days of the Year (by 28, which are the days of a Month common, set them thus, as you see in the Example.

	365
	28

But if you would divide those 365 Days by the Weeks in the Year, set them thus;

365	
52	

If you would divide them by the Quarters, thus;

365	
4	

But to give you more light in this Rule, observe this Sum proved.

365	(1
28	

I seek first, how many times I can have 2 in (which is the first Figure of the Divisor) 3, which is the first of the Number to be divided, I make a crooked Line at the end, as you see, and considering I can take 2 out of 3, but once, so I set that 1 at the end of the crooked Line, which is called the Quotient; then I say, once 2 is 2, 2 from 3, and there remains 1; which I place over the 3, and then I cross the 2 and the 3, and go to the next Figure, and say, 8 out of 16 (which are the Fi-

28	
365	(1
28	

Figures over head) and there remains 8, which I place over head, and cross the 8 underneath the 1 and the 6.

When you have thus wrought 1, then begin again, and write your Divisor anew, as you see in the Example, set 2 under 8, and 8 under 5, as thus; then seek how many times you may have 2 in the Figure over head, which is 8; 4 times 2 you cannot, because you cannot take 8 so many times out of the Figure over head; therefore say you may have 3 times; set your 3 in the Quotient, and say 3 times 2 is 6, and place your 2 over your 8, and cross your other Figures; then go to the next Figure, which is 8, and say 3 times 8 is 24, 24 from 25, and there remains 1; set your 1 over 5, and cross your 5 and your 2, and then your Sum is finished.

2
181
365(13
288
2

That you may know when you have divided your Sum right, use this Method; first, cast away 9 as often as you can out of the Divisor, and that which remains; then set on one side of the Cross, as in your Example before your Divisor was 28, from which you may take 9 three times, and 1 remaineth; set your 1 as you see on the right hand, then examine your Quotient, which in your Example is 13, and from thence cast away 9 as often as you can, and the Remainder set on the other side of the Cross; take 9 out of 13, and there remains 4; set your four over against the 1 thus; then multiply 4 by 1, and it yieldeth but 4, thereto add the remainer of the Division, which was 1, and that is 5, set you the 5 over the Cross thus,

X 1

4 X 1

Then you shal likewise examine the whole sum divided, and take away 9 as often as you can, and that which remaineth, set on the foot of the Cross, and if it be just equal with that in the head of the Cross, then you have done well; as in your Example, the whole sum was 365, which maketh 14; from that take 9, and there remains 5; set your 5 at the foot thus, and you have well done.

Thus have I finished what I intended, and what my short Treatise will give me leave, as to the Arithmetical Part, I hope to the content of the Reader.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Shewing how the Merchant should mark his Goods that go beyond Sea; together with a Discourse concerning Freight; *and the great Usefulness of a* Publick Notary.

1. THat every Merchant may mark his Goods well, he must learn to write the twenty four Capital Letters of the Alphabet very plain and handsome; for the Marks that most men use, are the two Letters of their Names: and for Numbers, they are generally begun by the first Parcel of Goods that are sent. The first Box or Hogshead is marked Num. 1. the second N° 2. and the third N° 3. *&c.* and so continue according to the Quantities that are sent; and by these Numbers any Hogsheads or Casks are

are known and distinguished one from another.

2. As for *Freight*, it is nothing else but a certain sum of Mony that a Master is to have for carrying of Goods from one place to another: it is generally agreed upon by the Merchant that ships the Goods, and the Master of the Ship; and in most Countries it is paid when the Goods are landed.

3. As for a *Publick Notary*, he is a man appointed by the King's Majesty, or the States of any Common Wealth, to be Witness to any Act that is done and transacted betwixt Merchant and Merchant, or man and man, in any matter of Trade; and these men are esteemed by others beyond the seas, more than ordinary men, because they are set in places of Authority; and what they act is esteemed just and true, because they are put in places of Trust; though what another particular man said is not much regarded, nay, not at all in any manner of difference at Law; whereas the Affirmation of the other is as good as any Witness whatsoever; as for instance, suppose you have received a Bill of 100 *l.* from a Friend in *Holland* upon Mr. *A. B.* in *London*, and you are sent with this Bill of Exchange to Mr. *A. B.* to have him accept it, and he tells you he will not accept it, you are to bring back this Bill to your Master, and he sends it back to *Holland*, and writes word that he had sent it to be accepted, and Mr. A. B. would not accept it; but said, *He could not do it*, &c. The man that drew the Bill at *Holland*, tells you, *It is false, and he is sure Mr.* A. B. *will accept it, and that he never gave such an Answer*; This now begets a Quarrel betwixt you, and you cannot be reconciled: But when the said Bill is carried to a *Notary*, and that *Notary* doth signifie by Protest that the Bill was presented, and Mr. A. B. said he would

not accept it. This *Protest* of the *Notary*, where there is nothing but his bare Word, is believed as much as if 500 men were there to swear it.

But, *Reader*, here you may ask, *Are these men used in nothing but for Bills of Exchange?*

Answ. Yes. *Suppose you have got a Commission from* Holland, *&c. for the selling of 20 Pieces of Linnens, and those Linnens hold short, or are dammaged, or are not Merchantable, &c. upon a Certificate before a Notary, made by the Buyers of the Goods, or by Persons that are knowing in the said Commodities, and the man that sent them unto you, must rest satisfied; Or, if he have brought them for your Account, he may force by that Certificate, satisfaction from them that sold them unto you.*

2. But here again possibly you may ask, *In what other Cases are these men necessary in Trade?*

Answ. *In the making of* Protests *against* Masters, Ships *for* Demurrage, *in the demanding* Freight *for Goods, in the making* Charter-Parties, *in any thing wherein a* Publick Witness *is necessary.*

This man supplies the Place, & answers any Dispute that is made, or if you have any *Paper* or *Parchment* that is useful, and the Loss of it would be prejudicial to you, you may have a true Copy of it drawn by a *Notary*, and he asserting the same, you may make the same Use of it as of the Original it self.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Giving every honest Merchant or Dealer an Account of the Method he should take (according to Law) *to get in what is justly owing to him, either by shuffling Tradesmen in the City, or dishonest Correspondents in the Countrey.*

1. THere is the *Court of Conscience*; and this only for Debts that are under forty shillings, and take cognizance only of such as are owing by Freemen of the City of *London*, inhabiting within the said City, or the Liberties thereof. Here you cause the Debtor to be warned in, and must refer the Matter to Commissioners appointed by the *Lord Mayor*, *&c.* and you must abide by the Determination of the said *Commissioners*. Generally Poverty is pleaded, and the Debtor is ordered to pay so much by the Week, *6d.* or *12 d.* or what the Court thinks fit, or else *Execution* is taken out against him. You are believed for what you demand upon your Oath.

2. The Second way of Proceeding that is Civil, is to make an *Attachment* upon your Debtors Estate, *Monies* or *Goods* that you understand is due to him from *A. B. J. C.* &c. in the *Mayors* or either of the *Sheriffs* Court; and this doth not hurt the Person of him that owes the Mony, but only secures the Debt, and is no very great Disgrace to the Debtor, nor any great Charge, and is done with much Privacy.

3. The

3. The Third way, if you have any difference with a man, and have a mind not openly to disparage him, you acquaint him, *you intend to enter an Action against him in such a* Counter, *and he will do well to put in* Bail *by such a day*; this is a great piece of Civility, if you must go to Law, and saves Money on both sides that is given to *Sergeants*, &c.

4. The fourth way is, When you fear your man indeed, and do really think to secure him, then *you give Order to an Officer to take him into custody*; you must first *enter your Action at one of the* Counters, and pay your *Sergeant*; and when the *Sergeant* hath him, *you have the Sheriff for your Security, if the Party makes any Escape, or the Bail be not good.*

5. The Fifth is, by way of *Writ* from the *King's Bench*, or the *Common-Pleas*; and here the Party is held to *Special Bail before a Judge*, and must give in Bail *here below, and above too*; and this is troublesom for the Debtor, and also Chargeable.

6. A Sixth way is, by Outlawry, and this is very rigorous; and a man now adays by the baseness of an Attorney, *is sued to an* Outlawry, and knows nothing of it, but is quiet, and means no body harm; and here he is ruined, and run up to much Charge before he knows wherefore he is troubled.

7. The Seventh is, A Commission of Bankrupt; and this is many ways convenient, but exceeding chargeable; the meaning of it is, a Commission from under the Great Seal of England, directed to such and such Commissioners, naming five or more, directing them to enquire into all the Particulars of the mans Condition that hath failed.

They have power to Administer an Oath, to send to Prison,

Prison, to release out of Prison; they can break open Houses, seize Goods, sell them, extend Lands; and in short, do any thing for the Advantage of the Creditors.

But a Statute *cannot be taken out against a man, unless one or more* Creditors *joyn together, or the Sums amount to more than* 100 *l. and they must give Security to prove the man of* Bankrupt.

This is a very rigorous manner of Prosecution, and generally leaves the Estate far worse than they found it; for it is very chargeable and tedious.

These are the several Ways that are used to get Money in, and to prosecute men: What more there are, I know not; that must be enquired into of them that are Learned in the Law.

But how if I am employed by another to prosecute another here, how must I Act it?

Answ. *In the same nature as is before cited; but you must have Power from the man that employs you.*

What mean you by Power? *Is not his* Letter enough, *and his Order to do it?*

Answ. *No; that is not sufficient; you must have a* Procuration: *so called in all Foreign Parts; and by us in* England, *A* Letter of Attorney, *that impowers you to sue his* Debtor, *cast him into Prison, and release him.*

CHAP.

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Prison, to release out of Prison; they can break open Houses, seize Goods, sell them, extend Lands; and in short, do any thing for the Advantage of the Creditors.

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Answ. *No; that is not sufficient; you must have a* Procuration: *so called in all Foreign Parts; and by us in* England, *A* Letter of Attorney, *that empowers you to sue his* Debtor, *cast him into Prison, and release him.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XL.

Directions to Merchants and other Dealers how to discover all Counterfeit Coyn, and bad Money, of great use in the receiving of great sums of Money; Together with the valuation of Foreign and English Gold and Silver.

I will further add something that may be useful to Merchants and all other Dealers that know it not, to prevent their being deceived with the counterfeit Coyn, that notwithstanding the great care used by our Governours to prevent it, is continually made and vended amongst us; wherefore they are to observe.

1. That there is one sort of unlawful Money that is made so (of the lawful Coyn) by Clipping or Filing, or both, or otherwise lightening or impairing the same.

2. There is another sort of unlawful counterfeit Money, made with the mixture of a little Silver and other baser Metal, which by Artificial Working, Boyling and Finishing, will be made much like in Countenance, and near as passable as good Money.

3. There is another sort of unlawful Money made of solid Copper or Brass, and covered or cased over, on the flat parts, as thick as Paper, and on the edges near as thick as a sixpence with good Silver, and is commonly as passable as the other.

4. There is another sort of counterfeit Money, made only of fine hardened Tin, which comes near (at

(at first making) to the Colour of good Silver Money.

For the knowing of these (one from another, and all) from the lawful Coyn; Note further,

First, The good Silver Coyn that is Clipt, Filed or Lessened, although thereby made unlawful, yet according as it is more or less by these ways abused, the People do receive or refuse it, as they can agree.

Secondly, This sort although when Artificially finisht, it much resembles the proper Silver-Coyn, yet it cannot be so cunningly done, but it may be discovered by its different aspect from the good; if that give cause of suspition, rub either the edge or flat part of it upon a dry Board, that hath gravelly or gritty matter on it; as the step of a stair, or such like, or else when the out-part of the edge is a little rubb'd off, rub it on a good clean Touchstone, as afore is directed, and if it be false you will thereby discover it, or else take a Goldsmiths Graver made sharp, and enter it in some part of the flat of the Money, as if you began to engrave it, and in that Hole or Entrance, (by viewing it in the light) if bad, it will appear in its yellowish Colour.

Thirdly, This sort is always different from the good silver-Money, thus (to wit) as the good Silver Money hath frequently, (I mean the old Money) small cracks on the edges thereof, which is made by the forging it; so this sort of counterfeit Money is generally smooth on the edges without such cracks; and as the good Money will (being let fall, or thrown flat on a solid Board) ring shrill, so this sort of bad Money, by reason its Case of Silver, cannot be so united to its Body of Brass or Copper, but it will (if let fall or thrown as aforesaid) sound like Lead; where these Signs give cause of suspition; the use of a

Gra-

Graver, as aforesaid, will plainly discover it.

Of the fourth, This sort is easily discovered thus, (that is to say) it cannot be avoided but his Countenance will look much duller or darker than the good Money; and if you bite it, you may make greater Impressions thereon with your Teeth than on the good Coyn; for it is softer, and much easier to be bent either between the Teeth, or in some Chink or Joynt of Boards) than good Money.

There may be other sorts of Counterfeit Silver-Money, otherwise to discover the same: But to enlarge this Discourse on the Critick Nicities of what is, or may be observable therein; and the Laws in force concerning the same, would not only swell this, but be matter for another Volume; therefore I will only add, that ingenious Traders being well acquainted with the Particulars of the foregoing Treatise, and these plain Rules here laid down, and by their care, to observe nicely, the Proportion, the Stamp, Countenance, and wearing of the good Money, will easily discern its difference from the Counterfeit: And as the Counterfeiting, Clipping, Rounding, Washing, Filing, Impairing, Diminishing, Falsifying, Scaling or Lightening.

For wicked Lucre sake, the proper Money or Coyns of this Realm, is High Treason by these Statutes, (to wit) 25 *Edw.* 3. 2. & 5 *Eliz.* 11. & 18 *Eliz.* 1. and the Actors of these Crimes, the Councellors, Consenters, or Aiders therein, to be punished accordingly; so the counterfeiting the Sterling or Standard-Gold or Silver of this Realm, in any Works or Wares whatsoever, both the Working, Selling, Exposing to Sale, and Exchanging or Bartering thereof, is severely punishable, as is before made manifest; and it may be said of the unlawful Money as of the unlawful Gold

and

and Silver-Works; that if the People would (as they may) be so ingenious to know, and refuse them, the Maker of either would soon desist from such unlawful Employments.

CHAP. XLI.

The valuation of Foreign and English Gold, is as follows, viz.

Foreign Gold.

	l.	s.	d.
French Pistol	00	17	04
French Lewis	00	14	04
Holland Rider	01	05	09
Hungary Ducket	00	09	08
Spanish Pistol	00	17	04
Flanders Albertus	00	13	00
Double Sower of Flanders	01	08	06
Italian Pistol	00	16	07
Gilder of Porthono	00	06	10
Gilder of Matthias Emp.	00	07	02
Gilder of Norembergh	00	07	01
Half Cradinal Angel	00	06	04
Cuckeen of Venice	00	09	04
A new Danish Coyn, with a Crown on the one side of it	00	15	07

	l.	s.	d.
Carolus or Piece	00	20	00
Guiney-Pieces	00	22	00
Angel	10 s. &	11	00 00
Crown	05 s &	00	05 06
Half a Crown	02 s 06 d &	00	02 09

The valuation of Foreign and English Silver, viz.

Holland Dollar	00	04	4½
Lyon Dollar	00	03	04
Duckatoon of Flanders	00	05	04
Rixdoller of the Empire	00	04	5¾
Mexica Real	00	04	4½
Sevil Real	00	04	4¼
Old Cardecus	00	01	06
French Lewis	00	04	4½
Doub. Milret of Portugal	00	03	6¼
Single Milret of Portugal	00	01	09
St. Mark of Venice	00	02	06
Double Dutch Stiver	00	00	1¾
Cross Dollers	00	04	2½
Zealand Doller	00	02	07
Old Philip Doller	00	05	00
Ferdinando Doller, 1623	00	04	03
Prince of Orange Doller, 1624	00	04	3¾
Leopoldus Doller, 1624	00	04	3¼
Rodalphus Doller, 1676	00	04	04
Maximilian Doller 1616	00	04	05
Danish Doller 1620	00	2	11¼
Portugal Festoon	00	01	2¾
New ¼ of French Lewis	00	01	01

A Crown, 5 *s.* Half a Crown, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Thirteen-pence-half-penny, 1 *s.* 1 *d.* ½. Half and Quarter Thirteen-pence-half-penny. Nine-pence, 9 *d.* Four-pence-half-penny, 4 *d.* ½. Shilling, 12 *d.* Six-pence, 6 *d.* Groat, 4 *d.* Three-pence, 3 *d.* Two-pence, 2 *d.* Penny, 1 *d.* Half-penny, ½ *d.*

A

A Plain Table of Interest.

	1 Mon.			2 Mon.			3 Mon.			9 Mon.			A Year.		
Shillings.	sh.	p.	q.	sh.	p.	q.	sh.	p.	q.	sh.	p.	q.	sh.	d.	q.
5	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	7	1
10	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	5	2	0	3	2
15	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	5	1	0	8	0	0	10	0
Pounds.															
1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	0	10	1	1	2	1
2	0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	1	1	9	1	2	4	2
3	0	3	2	0	10	2	1	9	1	1	7	3	3	6	3
4	0	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	6	3	4	9	0
5	0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	4	6	0	6	7	0
6	0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	5	4	2	7	2	1
7	0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	1	6	3	1	8	4	2
8	0	9	2	2	4	2	4	9	1	7	1	2	9	6	3
9	0	10	3	2	8	1	5	4	2	8	0	3	10	0	0
Tens of Pounds.	l.	sh.	d.	l.	sh.	d.	l.	sh.	d.	l.	sh.	d.	l.	sh.	d.
10	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0
20	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4	0
30	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	1	16	0
40	0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	2	18	0
50	0	5	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	2	5	0	3	0	0
60	0	6	0	0	18	0	1	16	0		14	0	3	12	0
70	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
80	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0	4	16	0
90	0	9	0	1	9	0	2	14	0	4	1	0	5	18	0
100	0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	5	0	0

The Use of this Table is this; If you'ld know what he Interest of 100 and 5 l. is for 9 Months at 6 *per ent.* then in the first Column find out 100 at the foot f the Column, and right against it under the Title Months (which is the fifth Column) here you'll find l. 10 s. And against the Number 5 l. you shall nd 4 s. 6 d. So that the Interest of 100 and 5 l. for Months cometh to 4 l. 14 s. 6 d. The same of the rest.

CHAP. XLIII.

A Compleat Tide-Table, *shewing the Time of High-Water at* London, Gravesend, *the* Downs, Malden, Rochester, Quinborough, Portsmouth, *and* Isle of Wight, *with Hours and Minutes,*

Mo. *Age.* H.	M.	London H.	M.	*Gravesf.* H.	M.	*Rochest.* H.	M.	*Quinbor.* H.	M.
1	16	3	18	2	13	1	33	11	46
2	17	4	36	3	6	2	2	1	36
3	18	5	24	3	54	3	9	2	24
4	19	6	12	4	42	3	57	3	12
5	20	7	0	5	30	4	50	4	0
6	21	7	48	6	15	5	33	4	48
7	22	8	30	7	6	6	21	5	36
8	23	9	24	7	54	7	19	6	24
9	24	10	12	8	42	7	57	7	12
10	25	11	0	9	30	8	45	8	0
11	26	11	43	10	18	9	33	8	48
12	27	12	27	11	6	10	21	9	26
13	28	1	24	11	5	11	9	10	24
14	29	2	12	12	42	11	57	11	12
15	30	3	0	1	30	12	45	12	0

In the first Column is the Moons Age, in the second is the hours and minutes of High Water at London-Bridge, Gravesend, *and other Places. When the Moon is one day old, it is High Water at* London-Bridge *at Three of the Clock eighteen Minutes past; and so it is when the Moon is sixteen days old; and so it is with every Moons Age; the Figure opposite to it, is the hour and minute of High Water in every Column.*

The

The TERMS and their Returns

Hillary Term begins Jan. 22. *ends.* Feb. 12.

Return on Eſſoyn days.	*Exch.*	*da.*	*Ret. Br.*	*Appear.*
Octab. Hill. Jan. 21	*Jan.*	21	*Jan.* 22	*Jan.* 23
Quind. Hill. Jan. 28	*Jan.*	28	*Jan.* 29	*Jan.* 30
Claſt.. Purif. Febr. 5	*Febr.*	4	*Febr.* 5	*Febr.* 6
Octab. Purif. Febr. 11	*Febr.*	11	*Febr.* 12	*Febr.* 12

Eaſter Term begins April 16, *ends* May 12.

Quind. Paſch.	Apr. 14	*April*	15	*Apr.* 16	*April.*	16
Tres Paſch.	Apr. 21	*April*	22	*Apr.* 23	*April.*	24
Menſ. Paſch.	Apr. 28	*April*	29	*Apr.* 30	*May*	1
Quinq. Paſch.	May 5	*May*	6.	*May* 7	*May*	7
Craſt. Aſcenſ.	May 9	*May*	10	*May* 10	*May*	12

Trinity Term begins May 30 *ends* June 18.

Craſt. Trin.	May 26	*May*	27	*May* 28	*May*	30
Octab. Trin.	June 2	*June*	3	*June* 4	*June*	5
Quinq. Trin.	June 9	*June*	10	*June* 11	*June*	12
Tres Trin.	June 16	*June*	17	*June* 17	*June*	18

Michalem. Term begins Oct. 23 *ends* No. 28.

Tres Mich.	October 20	*October*	21	*Octo.* 22	*Octo.*	23
Menſ. Mich.	Octob. 27	*October*	27	*Octo.* 29	*Octo.*	0
Craſt. Anim.	Novem. 3	*Novem*	4	*Nov.* 5	*Nov.*	6
Craſt. Mart.	Novem 13	*Novem.*	13	*Nov.* 14	*Nov.*	15
Octab. Mart.	Nov. 19	*Novem*	20	*Nov.* 21	*Nov.*	22
Quind. Mart.	Nov. 25	*Novem*	26	*Nov.* 27	*Nov.*	28

The Exchequer opens 8 days before any Term begins, except *Trinity* Term, before which it opens only 4 days. Note, that the firſt and laſt days of every Term, are the firſt and laſt days of Appearance.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLV.

A Perpetual Almanack *of daily Use to all* Traders.

Apr July.	*Sept. Dec.*	*June. Febr.*	*Mar. Nov.*	*August.*	*May. Jan.*	*October.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	00	00	00	00

Note, *That on what Day of the Week the Year begins, the Figure under each Month is the same day of the Week until the Years end: as for Example; The 25th. day of the first Month, called* March, *was on the Third Day of the Week, called* Tuesday; *under* September *and* December *you see* (2,) *which sheweth* Tuesday *to be the second day of each of those Months; and so go on to the end of the Month; and the like in all the other Months.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of the Poſt-Office.

THis Office is now kept in *Lumbard-ſtreet*, formerly in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*; the Profits of it are by Act of Parliament ſetled on his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*; but the King by Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of *England*, conſtitutes the Poſt-Maſter-General.

From this General Office, Letters and Pacquets are diſpatched,

On *Mondays*,

To *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Flanders*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

On *Tueſdays*,

To *Holland*, *Germany*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and all parts of *England* and *Wales*.

On *Wedneſdays*,

To all parts of *Kent* and the *Downs*.

On *Thurſdays*,

To *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

On *Frydays*,

To *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *Swedeland*, *Denmark*, *Holland*, *Kent* and the *Downs*,

On *Saturdays*,

all parts of *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Letters are returned from all parts of *England* and *Holland* certainly every *Monday*, *Wedneſday* and *Fryday*; from *Wales* every *Monday* and *Fryday*; and from *Holland* and the *Downs* every day; but from other parts more uncertainly, in regard of the Sea.

A Letter containing a whole sheet of Paper is convey'd 80 miles for 2 *d.* two sheets for 4 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters for 8 *d.* and so proportionably; a a Letter containing a sheet, is convey'd above 80 miles for 3 *d.* two sheets for 6 *d.* and every Ounce of Letters for 12 *d.* A sheet is conveyed to *Dublin* for 6 *d.* two for a shilling, and an Ounce of Letters for 12 *d.*

This Conveyance by Post, is done in so short a time, by night as well as by day, that every 24 hours the Post goes 120 Miles, and in five days, an Answer of a Letter may be had from a place 300 miles distant from the Writer.

Moreover, if any Gentleman desire to ride Post to any principal Town of *England*, Post-horses are always in readiness (taking no Horse without the consent of his Owner) which in other Kings Reigns was not duly observed; and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every *English* Mile, and for every Stage to the Post-Boy, 4 *d.* for conducting.

Besides this Excellent convenience of conveying Letters and Men on Horseback, there is of late such an admirable commodiousness both for Men and Women of better Rank, to travel from *London*, and to almost all the Villages near this great City, that the like hath not been known in the World, and that is by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be transported to any place, sheltered from foul Weather, and foul ways, free from endamaging ones Health or Body by hard jogging, or over-violent motion; and this not only at a low price, as about a shilling for every five Miles, but with such velocity and speed, as that the Posts in some Foreign Countries, make not more Miles in a day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying Coaches, make forty or fifty Miles in a day, as from

London

London to Oxford or Cambridge, and that in the space, of twelve hours, not counting the time for Dining setting forth not too early, nor coming in too late.

CHAP. XLVII.

The several Rates that now are, and have been taken for the Carriage of Letters, Packquets and Parcels, to or from any of His Majesties Dominions, to or from any other Parts or Places beyond the Seas, are as followeth, that is to say,

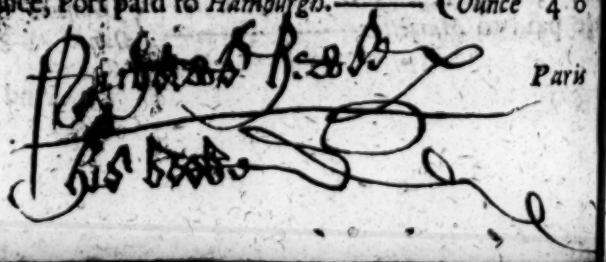
		s.	d
Morlaix, St. Maloes, Caen, Newhaven, and places of like distance, Carriage paid to Rouen	Single	0	6
	Double	1	0
	Treble	1	6
	Ounce	1	6
Hamburg, Colen, Frankfort, Carriage paid to Antwerp, is	Single	0	8
	Double	1	4
	Treble	2	0
	Ounce	2	0
Venice, Genoua, Legorn, Rome, Naples, Messina, and all other parts of Italy, by way of Venice, Franck pro Mantua.	Single	0	9
	Double	1	6
	Treble	2	3
	Ounce	2	8
Marseilles, Smirna, Constantinople, Aleppo, and all parts of Turky, Carriage paid to Marselles	Single	1	0
	Double	2	0
	Ounce	2	9
	Ounce	3	8

And

And for Letters brought from the said places into *England*--	*Single*	0 8
	Double	1 4
	Treble	2 0
	Ounce	2 0
For Letters brought into *England* from *Calais*, *Diepe*, *Bologne*, *Abbeville*, St. *Omers*, *Amiens*, *Montrel.*	*Single*	0 4
	Double	0 8
	Treble	1 0
	Ounce	1 0
Rouen.	*Single*	0 6
	Double	1 0
	Treble	1 6
	Ounce	1 6
Genoua, Leghorn, Rome, and other parts of *Italy*, by way of *Lyons*, *Frank pro Lyons.*	*Single*	1 0
	Double	2 0
	¾ *Ounce*	2 9
	Ounce	3 9

And of Letters sent Outwards.

To *Bourdeaux*, *Rochel*, *Nantz*, *Orleans*, *Bayon*, *Tours*, and Places of like distance, Port paid to *Paris.*	*Single*	0 9
	Double	1 6
	Treble	2 3
	Ounce	2 0
For Letters from those Places in *England.*	*Single*	1 0
	Double	2 0
	¾ *Ounce*	3 0
	Ounce	4 0
And Letters sent outwards to *Norembergh*, *Bremen*, *Dantzick*, *Lubeck*, *Lipswick*, and other Places of like distance, Port paid to *Hamburgh.*	*Single*	1 0
	Double	2 0
	¾ *Ounce*	3 0
	Ounce	4 0



Paris	*Single*	0 9
	Double	0 6
	Treble	2 3
	Ounce	2 0
Dunkirk, *Ostend*, *Lisle*, *Ipres*, *Cambray*, *Ghent*, *Bruxels*, *Bruges*, *Antwerp*, and all other parts of *Flanders*.	*Single*	0 8
	Double	1 4
	Treble	2 0
	Ounce	2 0
Sluce, *Flushing*, *Middleburgh*, *Amsterdam*, *Roterdam*, *Delph*, *Hague*, and all other parts of *Holland* and *Zealand*.		

All Merchants Accompts, not exceeding a Sheet, Bills of Exchange, Invoyces, Bills of Lading, shall be allowed without Rate in the price of the Letters, and also the Covers of the Letters not exceeding a Sheet, to *Marseilles*, *Venice*, or *Legorn*, towards *Turky*.

The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the Number of seventy seven persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively, in the dispatch of the Business.

Upon this Grand Office depends one hundred eighty two Deputy-Post-Masters in *England* and *Scotland*; most of which keep Regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches; and also in *Ireland*, another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of Eighteen like Officers, and Forty five Deputy-Post-Masters.

The present Post-Master-General keeps constantly, for the Transport of the said Letters and Pacquets;

Between *England* and —— { *France*, two Pacquet-Boats. *Flanders*, two Pacquet-Boats. *Holland*, three Pacquet-Boats. *Ireland*, three Pacquet-Boats.

And at *Deal*, two Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

All which Officers, Post-masters, Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his own proper charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good regulations, established by the present Post-master-General, for the better Government of the said Office, he hath annexed and appropriated the *Market* Towns of *England*, so well to their respective Post-Stages, that there is no considerable *Market*-Town, but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said Grand Office, in the due course of the *Males* every Post.

Though the Number of Letters missive in *England*, were not at all considerable in our Ancestors days, yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest People have generally learnt to write) that the Office is Farmed for above 40. rather 50000 *l.* a Year.

CHAP. XLVIII.

The Rates and Orders of Coach-men.

BY an Act of Paliament made in the Fourteenth Year of our Sovereign Lord King *CHARLES* the Second; It is appointed, That no person or persons, after *May* 1. 1662. shall presume to drive (except Stage-Coaches) or let to Hire by the hour or day, or otherwise, any Hackney-Coach or Coach-Horses, within the Parishes comprised within the Bills of *Mortality*, without an especial License from the Commissioners appointed by his *Majesty* for Licensing and regulating Hackney-Coaches. That no Horse, Gelding or *Mare* to be used with such Coaches, be under 14 hands high, according to the Standard. That

the number of Coaches ſo Licenſed, ſhall not exceed 400. That every Coach ſo Licenſed ſhall have a mark of diſtinction, by Figure, or otherwiſe, as the Commiſſioners ſhall think fit, to the end they may be known, if any complaint ſhall be made of them. That no perſon ſhall be Licenſed to keep more than two Coaches, which Coaches ſhall have ſeveral Figures or marks of diſtinction, as if belonging to ſeveral perſons. That no perſon ſhall put that Figure or mark upon his Coach, which is appointed for any other, under the forfeiture of five pounds. That no perſon ſhall be Licenſed to drive or keep a Hackney-Coach or Coach-Horſes, that uſes any other Trade or Occupation. That firſt ſuch as have been ancient Coach-men, or ſuch Coach-men as have ſuffered for their Service to His *Majeſty* or his Father, or the Widows of ſuch (that have Coaches of their own) be Licenſed. That the Commiſſioners forfeit one hundred pounds for every Coach they Licenſe above the number of 400.

That no Hackney-Coach-man ſo Licenſed, ſhall preſume to take for his Hire in or about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, above Ten ſhillings for a day, reckoning 12 hours to the day; and by the hour, not above 18 pence for the firſt hour, and 12 pence for every hour after; nor for his Hire from any of the *Inns* of Courts, or thereabouts, to any part of St. *James*, or *Weſtminſter* (except beyond *Tuttle-ſtreet*) above 12 pence, and the like from the ſame places to the *Inns* of *Courts*, or thereabouts; nor from the *Inns* of *Courts*, or thereabouts, to the *Royal Exchange*, more than 12 pence; but if to the *Tower*, *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, *Aldgate*, or places thereabouts, 18 pence; and ſo from the ſame places to the ſaid *Inns of Court*, as aforeſaid.

That the like Rates be observed from or to any place at the like distance with the places before-named. That if any Coach-man shall refuse to go at, or exact more for his Hire than these Rates, he shall for every Offence forfeit Ten Shillings.

CHAP. XLXI.

The Rates for Car-men.

ALL Car-men Trading or Working with Cars in the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof, shall and may demand, and take for every Carriage or Load of the Commodities under-mentioned, the Rates hereafter following, that is to say,

From any the Wharfs between the *Tower* and *London-Bridge*, to *Tower-street*, *Grace-Church-street*, *Fen-Church-street*, *Bishopsgate-street* within, *Cornhill*, and places of like distance up the Hill, with 18 Hundred weight, not exceeding 20 Hundred Weight. ——— 2 s. 2 d.

And being above 20 Hundred Weight, for every Hundred ——— 2 s. 2 d.

In which may be included,

Two puncheons of *Prunes*, 2 Bales of *Mather*, 20 Barrels of *Figs*, 2 Fats of *Fustians*, 6 ordinary Sacks of *Cotton-Wool* of *Smirna*, and 3 *Cyprus-Bags*, 2 Butts of *Currans*, 1 great Butt of Oyl, 3 Chests of Sugar, 8 Bags of Allom, 1 Last of Flax, 1 Last of Hemp, and any other Goods herein not named, of the like weight, for every Load ——— 2 s. 2 d.

And

And for Sea-Coals, 14 pence the Load, every Load to be half a Chaldron; and for one Hundred Fagots the like Rate ——————— 1 *s.* 2 *d.*

And from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to *Broadstreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old Jury*, *Bassishaw*, *Coleman-street*, *Ironmonger-Lane*, St. *Lawrence-lane*, *Milk-street*, *Aldermanbury*, *Cheapside*, *Woodstreet*, *Friday-street*, *Breadstreet*, and places of like distance, for the like weight of 18 Hundred, not exceeding 20 Hundred weight, for the Goods aforesaid, and other Goods herein not named, of the like weight, for every Load —2 *s.* 6 *d.*

And being above 20 Hundred weight, for every Hundred ——————— 0 *s.* 2 *d.*

And for *Sea-Coals*, 16 pence the Load, every Load to be half a Chaldron; and for one Hundred Fagots the like Rate. ——————— 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

And from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to *Smithfield-Bars*, *Holborn-Bars*, *Temple-Bar*, or any of the Bars on the Northside of the City, and places of like distance up the Hill, with 18 Hundred weight, not exceeding 20 Hundred weight, for every Load--3 *s.* 4 *d.*

And going beyond the said places, the parties to agree with the Car-men.

Also from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to *Tower-street*, *Bishopsgate-street* within, *Cornhil*, and other places of like distance up the Hill with 14 Hundred weight, not exceeding 18 Hundred Weight ——————— 1 *s.* 10 *d.*

Also from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to *Broadstreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old-Jury*, *Bassishaw*, *Coleman-street*, *Ironmonger-Lane*, St. *Lawrence Lane*, *Milk-street*, *Adermanbury*, *Cheapside*, *Woodstreet*, *Fryday-street*, *Breadstreet*,

and places of the like distance, for any of the said Goods of the same quantity and weight, for every Load ——— 2 *s.* 0 *d.*

Also from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to *Tower-street*, *Grace-Church-street*, *Fenchurch-street*, *Bishopsgate-street* within, *Cornhil*, and other places of like distance up the Hill, with 8 Hundred Weight, not exceeding 14 Hundred Weight ——— 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

And from any the Wharfs aforesaid, to *Broad-street*, *Lothbury*, *Old Jury*, *Ruffishaw*, *Coleman-street*, *Ironmonger-Lane*, *St. Lawrence-Lane*, *Milk-street*, *Aldermanbury*, *Cheapside*, *Wood-street*, *Friday-Street*, and other places of like distance, for any other Goods of like Load or Weight, for every Load ——— 1 *s.* 8 *d.*

Also from *London-Bridge-foot*, Westward to the *Old Swan*, *Cole-Harbour*, the 3 *Cranes*, *Queen-hith*, *Broken Wharf*, *Paul's Wharf*, *Puddle Wharf*, the *Wardrope*, and to all other places not exceeding the *Poultry*, *Cheapside*, or *Newgate-Market*, for 13 Hundred weight not exceeding 18 Hundred Weight ——— 1 *s.* 10 *d.*

And for *Sea-Coles*, 14 pence the Load, every Load to be half a Chaldron; and for 1 Hundred Fagots the like Rate ——— 1 *s.* 2 *d.*

And from all other Wharfs and Places between *London-Bridge* and *Temple-Bar*, to the same, and places of like distance, for every load of Coles 14 pence, every load to be half a Chaldron; and 100 of Fagots the like Rate ——— 1 *s.* 2 *d.*

And to all places Northward of the *Poultry*, *Cheapside*, *Newgate-Market*, *Holbourn-Bridge*, and *Fleet-street*, for 14 hundred Weight, not exceeding 18 hundred Weight ——— 2 *s.* 0 *d.*

And from *Tower-street*, *Grace-Church-street*, *Fenchurch-street*, *Bishopsgate-street* within, *Cornhil*, and other places of like distance, for every pack of 20

Cloths, for 6 bales of *Cloths* and *Kerſies*, 6 bales of *Pepper*, 6 barrels *Indico*, 5 hogſheads of *Cloves*, and for other Goods not herein mentioned, of like weight, to the Water-ſide——— 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

And from *Broad-ſtreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old Jury*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Coleman-ſtreet*, *Ironmonger Lane*, *St. Lawrence-lane*, *Milk-ſtreet*, *Aldermanbury*, *Cheapſide*, *Woodſtreet*, *Friday-ſtreet*, *Bread-ſtreet*, and other places of like diſtance to the Water-ſide, for the like weight, 1 *s.* 8 *d.*

CHAP. L.

Orders for Car-Men.

THE *Car-Men* for the foregoing Rates, are to help load and unload their *Carts*.

If a *Car-man*, exact more than theſe Rates, upon due proof before the Lord Mayor, or any two Juſtices of the Peace, he ſhall ſuffer Impriſonment for the ſpace of 21 days, without Bail, or Mainpriſe.

If any Merchant: or other perſon, ſhall refuſe to pay a *Car-man* for his Hire after theſe Rates, upon Complaint made by the *Car-man* to the Preſident of *Chriſt-Hoſpital*, or any Juſtice of the Peace, the Preſident or Juſtice may oblige them to do it.

All Merchants, or others, may chuſe what *Car* they pleaſe, except ſuch as ſtand for Wharf-work, Tackle-work, Crane-work, Shop and Merchants Houſes, which are to be taken in turn.

Every Car-man standing with his empty Car, next to any Goods to be loaded, shall upon the first demand load the same, without bargaining for any other Wages than the Rates before-mentioned.

If a Merchant or other person shall cause a Car-man to attend at his House, Shop, Ware-house or Cellar, with his Loaden Carr, above half an hour before he unloads (the Car-man being willing to help unload the same) he shall pay the Car-man after the Rate of Twelve-pence for every hour after the first half hour, for his Attendance.

Every Licensed Car-man is to have a piece of Brass fixed upon his Car, upon which is to be set a certain Number, which Number (together with the Car-man's Name) is Registred in a Register kept in *Christ-Hospital*; so that if any Car-man offends, it is but taking notice of the Number of his Carr, and search for that in the said Register, and you will find his Name.

Every Car-man that shall not conform to these Rules, or work without a Numbred piece of Brass fixed on his Carr, may be suspended from his Employment.

Complaints of the Abuses of Car-men may be made every *Tuesday* at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, to the Court sitting in *Christ-Hospital*.

CHAP.

CHAP. LI.

The Rates or Fares of Water-men.

	Oars.	Skul.
	s. d.	s. d.
From *London* to *Limehouse*, *New-Crane* *Shadwel-Dock*, *Bell-wharf*, *Ratcliff-cross*	1 0	0 6
To *Wapping-Dock*, *Wapping-New*, and *Wapping Old-Stairs*, the *Hermitage*, *Rotherhith* Church-Stairs, and *Rotherith*-Stairs	0 6	0 3
From St. *Olaves* to *Rotherhith*-Church-Stairs, and *Rotherhith*-Stairs	0 6	0 3
From *Billingsgate* and St. *Olaves*, to St. *Saviour's* Mill	0 6	0 3
All the Stairs between *London*-Bridge and *Westminster*	0 6	0 3
From either side above *London*-Bridge, to *Lambeth* and *Fox-Hall*	1 0	0 6
From *White-hall* to *Lambeth* and *Fox-hall*	0 6	0 3
From *Temple*, *Dorset*, *Black-Fryars*-Stairs, and *Pauls-Wharf*, to *Lambeth*	0 8	0 4
Over the water directly in the next Skuller between *London*-Bridge and *Lime-house*, or *London*-Bridge and *Fox-hall*	0 0	0 2

OARS.	Fare	*Wh. Company*
	s. d.	s. d.
From *London* to *Gravesend*	4 6	0 6
From *London* to *Graise*, or *Greenhive*	4 0	0 8
From *London* to *Purfleet* or *Erif*	3 0	0 6
From *London* to *Woolwich*	2 6	0 4
From *London* to *Black-wall*	2 0	0 4

	s.	d.	s.	d.
From *London* to *Black-Wall*	2	0	0	4
From *London* to *Greenwich* or *Deptford*	1	6	0	3
From *London* to *Chelsey*, *Battersey*, *Wandsor*	1	6	0	3
From *London* to *Putney*, *Fullam*, *Barn-Elms*	2	0	0	4
From *London* to *Hammersmith*, *Chiswick*, *Mortclack*	2	6	0	6
From *London* to *Brainford*, *Thistleworth*, *Richmond*	3	6	0	6
From *London* to *Twickenham*	4	0	0	6
From *London* to *Kingston*	5	0	0	9
From *London* to *Hampton-Court*	6	0	1	0
From *London* to *Hampton-Town*, *Sunbury*, and *Walton*	7	0	1	0
From *London* to *Werbridge* and *Chertsey*	10	0	1	0
From *London* to *Staines*	12	0	1	0
From *London* to *Windsor*	14	0	2	0

Rates for Carrying Goods in the Tilt-Boat between Gravesend *and* London.

A Half Firkin, 1 *d.* a whole Firkin, 2 *d.* a Hogshead 2 *s.* A hundred weight of Cheese, Iron, or any heavy Goods, 4 *d.* A Sack of Salt or Corn, 6 *d.* An ordinary Chest or Trunk, 6 *d.* An ordinary Hamper, 6 *d.* The Hire of the whole Tilt-Boat, 1 *l.* 2 *s.* 6. *d.* Every single Person in the ordinary Passage, 6 *d.*

What Waterman takes and demands more than these Rates, lies liable to pay Forty Shillings, and suffer half a years Imprisonment.

And if he refuse to carry any Passengers or Goods at these Rates, upon Complaint made to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he shall be suspended from his Employment for Twelve Months.

CHAP. LII.

A TABLE of KINGS.

Names.	Began their Reign.	Reigned. Y.	M.	D.	Since they Reigned.
W. Con.	1066 *Oct.* 14	20	11	22	597 *Sept.* 9
W. Rufus	1687 *Sept.* 9	22	11	18	584 *Aug.* 2
Henry 1	1100 *Aug.* 1	35	4	1	549 *Dec.* 1
Stephen	1135 *Dec.* 2	18	11	18	530 *Oct.* 25
Henry 2	1154 *Oct.* 25	35	9	1	495 *July* 6
Richard 1	1189 *July* 6	9	9	0	485 *April* 6
John	1199 *April* 6	17	7	0	468 *Oct.* 9
Henry 3	1216 *Oct.* 19	56	1	9	412 *Nov.* 16
Edward 1	1272 *Nov.* 16	34	8	6	377 *July* 7
Edward 2	1307 *July* 7	19	7	5	358 *Jan.* 25
Edward 3	1326 *Jan.* 25	51	5	7	307 *June* 21
Richard 2	1377 *June* 21	22	3	14	285 *Sept.* 29
Henry 4	1399 *Sept.* 29	13	6	3	271 *Mar.* 20
Henry 5	1412 *Mar.* 20	9	5	24	262 *Aug.* 31
Henry 6	1422 *Aug.* 31	38	6	8	224 *Mar.* 4
Edward 4	1460 *Mar.* 4	22	1	5	201 *April* 9
Edward 5	1483 *April.* 9	0	2	18	201 *June* 18
Richard 3	1483 *June* 2	2	2	5	199 *Aug.* 22
Henry 7	1585 *Aug.* 22	23	10	2	175 *April* 22
Henry 8	1509 *April* 22	37	10	6	138 *July* 28
Edward 6	1546 *Jan.* 28	6	5	10	131 *July* 6
Mary	1553 *July* 6	5	4	22	126 *Nov.* 17
Elizabeth	1558 *Nov.* 17	44	4	16	82 *Mar.* 24
James	1602 *Mar.* 24	22	8	2	59 *Mar.* 27
Charles 1	1625 *Mar.* 27	23	10	2	36 *Jan.* 30
Charles 2	1648 *Jan.* 30	*Whom God long preserve.*			

Now may look on Monarchy, and sing, (King.
In Health and Peace long live Great CHARLES *our*

Note that every King began his Reign when the preceding King ended his.

CHAP. XLIII.

Next follows the Names of the principal Fairs in England, &c. *Together with the Month, Day, and Place where they be kept, more exactly than heretofore, for the use of all Citizens, and others that go to Fairs.*

January.

THe 5 day at Hicketford in Lancashire; the 6 day at Salisbury; the Thursday after at Banbury; the 25 at Gravesend, Bristol, Churchingford, Northallerton in Yorkshire, every Wednesday from Christmas until June.

February.

The first day at Bromly in Lancashire; the 2 day at Reading in Barkshire, Maidstone, Bickleſworth, Becklesfield, Bath, Lin, Bugwort; the 3 day at Brogrove; on Valentines day at Owndle in Northamptonshire, Feversham; the 24 day at Henly upon Thames, Baldock; on Ashwednesday at Royston, Dunstable, Eaton, Tamworth, Tunbridge, Lichfield, Exeter, Cirencester: the first Thursday in Lent at Banbury.

March.

March.

The 3 day at Bromwel-brakes in Norfolk; the 4 at Bedford; the 12 at Alſome in Norfolk, Sudbury, Wooburn; the 13 at Wye, Bodwin in Cornwall: the 20 at Durham; the Monday before our Lady-day at Kendal, Wiſbich; the 25 day at Huntington, Northampton, Malden, Aſhwel in Hartfordſhire, Newcaſtle; Mid-lent at Saffron-walden in Eſſex; Goodfriday at Norwich; Palmſunday-eve at Wisbich, Worceſter, Pomfret.

April.

Eaſter-monday at Oney in Bedfordſhire, Gainsborough; Eaſter-tueſday at Daintry in Northamptonſh. Godmonchester, Schole in Norfolk, St. Edmondsbury; on Wedneſday at Wellingborough in Northamptonſhire; on Friday in the ſame Week at Darby; on Saturday at Bickleſworth; the 2 at Hitchen, Rochford, Northfleet: the 7 at Darby; the 9 at Billingſworth, Bickleſworth: the 22 at Stabford: the 23 at Ipſwich, Harbin in Norfolk, Northampton, Sapſar in Hartfordſhire, Charing, Hinningham, Tamworth, Bury in Lancaſhire, S. Bombs in Cornwal: the 27 at Dunmow in Eſſex, Oakham in Rutlandſhire, Buckingham, Darby: the 29 at Tenderden in Kent, Pleet; the 30 at Beverly a week together.

May.

The firſt day at Havevel in Eſſex, Layton-buzzard in Huntingtonſhire, Rippon in Yorkſhire, Reading, Maid-

Maidſtone, Tuxford in the Clay; the 3d at Elſtow in Bedfordſh. Noneaton in Warwickſh Thedford in Norfolk, Chelmford in Eſſex, Waltham-Abby, Hinningham, Rochdale, Bramyard: the 7th. at Newton in Lancaſhire, Beverley, Oxford: the 10th. at Rocheſter, Dunſtable, Magfield in Suffolk: on Rogation munday at Reach: on Aſcention-day at Thaxted, Beverly, Rippon, Sudminſter, Biſhops-ſtratford, S. Eeds, Wickham in Lancaſhire, Middle-Wich in Cheſhire, Chappel-frith in Derbyſhire; on Whitſon-Eve at Skipton in Craven: on Whitſon-monday at *St.* Ives, Rygate in Surry, Bickleſworth, Bradford, Agmundeſham in Buckinghamſh. on Whitſon-Tueſday at Newmarket: on Wedneſday at Royſton: on Thurſday at Odehil in Northamptonſhire: the 26th. day at Lenham: the 29th. at Crainbrook.

June.

On Trinity-Eve at Rowel, Kendal: on Corpus Chriſti at banbury, Biſhops-ſtratford, *St.* Eedes, Coventry, Newbury: the 9. at Maidſtone: the 11 at Breme in Norfolk, Bardfield in Eſſex: the 17. at Hadſtock: the 23. at S. Albans, Deerham in Norfolk, Shrewsbury: the 24 at Halſon in Suffolk, Barnwel beſide Cambridge, Bedford, Colcheſter, Rumford, Reading, Windſor, Halifax, Hardford, Beverly, Haſelinden: the 26 at Briſtol, Derby: the 27 at Burton on Trent, Folſtope: the 28 at *S.* Pombs in Cornwal; the 29 at Peterborough, Aſhwel, Sudbury, Stebbing in Eſſex, Benington in Hartfordſhire.

July.

July.

The 1, 2, and 3 days at Congelſton in Cheſh. the 7 at Royſton, Burntwood: the Munday after at Fodringham: the 11 at Partney for Horſes: the 20 at Uxbridge, Coolidge, Woodſtock, Barkway: the 22 at Ickleton, Bickleſworth, Norwich, Colcheſter: the 25 at Audly-end beſide Walden, Reading.

Auguſt.

The firſt day at Bedford, S. Eedes, Dunſtable, Feverſham, Wisbich, Bickleſworth, Stoni-ſtratford: the 10 at Blackamore, Harple in Norfolk, Thaxted in Eſſex, S. Ives. Bedford, Banbury, Farnham, Brainford: the 15 at Cambridge, Huntington, Dunmow, Luton, Northampton: the 24 at London, Sudbury, Norwich, Oxford, Northallerton, Dover, Beggarsbuſh, Burton: the 29 at Halſon in Suffolk, Harlow-buſh in Eſſex, Watford,

September.

The firſt day at S. Giles in the buſh, on Thurſday and Friday next before the 8 day, at Sandbach in Cheſh. the 7, 8, 9 and 10 days at Woodbury-hill in Dorſetſh. the 7 at Ware; the 8 at Huntington, Bury in Lancaſh. Partney, Wakefield, Northampton, and Sturbridge-fair belonging to Cambridge begins; the 14 at Rippon for Horſes, Waltham-Abbey, Chefterfield in Darbiſhire, Richmond; the 21 day at Marleborough, Bedford, Baldor, S. Edmond bury, Holden in Holderneſs, Braintry, Bracklymaiden, Malden: the 29 at *S.* Ives, Baſingſtoke, Market-deeping, Shelford

ford in Bedfordshire, Bishopstratford, Malden for Horses, Stow in Lincolnshire; Thursday after at Banbury.

October.

The second at Salisbury; the 6 at Havent in Hampsh. Maidston, Coolidge, Gayworth by Lin, S. Faiths; the 8 at Bishopstratford, Harborough; the 9 at Gainsborough in Lincolnshire; the 13 at Windsor, Colchester, Gravesend; the 18 day at Ely, Bishopshatfield, Barnet, Banbury, Thirsk, Burton on Trent; the 21 day at Saffron-Walden; the 23 at Bicklesworth; the 28 at Newmarket, Dis in Norfolk, Wakefield, Richdrle in Lancashire.

November.

The first day at Chelmsford; the 2 at Epping-Kingstone on Thames, Padamhasson in Suffolk: the 6 day at Newport-pond, Bedford, Hartford; the 11 at Lodden in Norfolk, Lenton in Nottinghamshire, Hempton in Norfolk, Fockingham in Lincolnshire, Bridgstock in Northamtonsh. Marleborough; the 17 at Spalding in Lincolnshire, Harlow, Lincoln, Hide, Northampton; the 19 at Horsham in Kent; the 20 at S. Edmondsbury, Ingerstone in Essex, Heath; the 23 at Sandwich; the 30 at Boldoc, Bareford, Kolingborough, Maidenhead, Warrington, Rochester.

December.

The 5 at Pluckly; the 6 at S. Eedes, Woodstock, Spalding, Norwich in Cheshire, at Exeter, Senock in Kent, Arundel, Grantham; the 7 at Sandhurst; the 8 at Northampton, Clitheral in Lancashire, Huntington, Malpas in Chesh. the 29 at Canterbury, Salisbury.

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